

# Willesden Urban District Council.



THE  
**28th ANNUAL REPORT**  
ON THE  
**Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition**  
OF THE  
**URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLESSEN,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1903,

BY  
**WILLIAM BUTLER, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,**

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1904.

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# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

**For 1903.**

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To the Chairman and Members of the

Willesden Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Public Health Report for the year 1903. I have first to record with deep regret the decease of my predecessor, the late Dr. D. S. Skinner. This is not the place to dwell on the inestimable qualities which endeared the late Medical Officer to all who knew him. To those who had the privilege of counting him a friend, he will always be remembered as a man of sterling worth. It is unnecessary here to do more than place on record the deep regret that elsewhere found expression at the loss of an officer whose memory will ever be revered.

TABLE No. 1.  
POPULATION.

YEAR.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1851	2,929	1,407	1,532
1861	3,879	1,858	2,021
1871	15,869	7,258	8,611
1881	27,453	12,883	14,570
1891	61,265	28,076	33,189
1901	114,811	53,714	61,097

The extremely rapid increase in our population is well exhibited in the above table. In my last report I gave an analysis of the census showing the distribution of the population according to age and sex. In this report I am able to give the census returns of the population distributed according to streets. These returns are invariably in excess of the estimate of the street populations based upon the Inspectors' returns of the population in each household, in any given street, but the census return is probably the more correct.



**List of Streets, &c., with Populations, 1901.**

STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.	STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.
"A" Street ...	292	Barry Road ...	703
Acland Road...	45	Bathurst Gardens ...	439
Acton Lane ...	751	Bayford Road ...	59
Albert Gardens ...	229	Beaconsfield Road ...	370
Albert Road ...	1,539	Belton Road...	281
Aldershot Road ...	208	Bennett Terrace ...	147
Algernon Road ...	64	Berens Road...	237
Alric Avenue ...	156	Blenheim Gardens ...	470
Allington Road ...	307	Bolton Gardens ...	134
Alpha Mews...	83	Bolton Road...	155
Alpha Place ...	131	Bourke Road ...	232
Alpha Place, N. ...	288	Boyer Road ...	378
Alpha Place, W. ...	101	Bramshill Road ...	138
Ambleside Road ...	162	Bridge Place...	23
Anson Road ...	272	Bridge Road...	289
Ashburnham Road ...	602	Bridge Street ...	273
Ashdon Road ...	19	Brondesbury Mews...	31
Ashford Road ...	203	Brondesbury Park ...	376
Avenue Close ...	157	Brondesbury Road ...	839
Avenue Road ...	42	Brondesbury Villas ...	615
Avenue, The...	134	Brooksville Avenue...	149
Avondale Terrace ...	91	Brownlow Road ...	561
		Bruce Road ...	228
"B" Street ...	209	Buckingham Road ...	605
Baker Road ...	115	Buckley Road ...	287
Balmoral Road ...	295	Buller Road ...	155
Banister Road ...	23	Burns Road ...	670

**List of Streets, &c., with Populations, 1901—***(Continued)*.

STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.	STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.
Burrows Road ...	775	Chaplin Road ...	690
Burton Road... ..	201	Chapter Road ...	1,250
Buxton Road ...	93	Charlton Road ..	521
		Charteris Road ...	626
Calcott Road ...	323	Chatsworth Road ...	219
Cambridge Avenue ...	447	Chevening Road ...	166
Cambridge Gardens...	183	Chichele Road ...	601
Cambridge Mews, E.	61	Chichester Road ...	515
Cambridge Mews, W.	37	Chippenham Gardens	180
Cambridge Place ...	210	Christchurch Avenue	356
Cambridge Road ...	2,283	Church End ... ..	71
Canterbury Road ...	1,276	Churchill Road ...	683
Canterbury Terrace...	165	Church Lane ...	165
Canterbury Yard ...	37	Church Road ...	991
Capel Road ... ..	51	Claremont Road ...	370
Cardigan Road ...	78	Clarence Road ...	64
Carlton Vale... ..	1,677	Clifford Gardens ...	636
Carlyle Avenue ...	267	Clifton Road... ..	75
Casselden Road ...	192	Cobbold Road ...	685
Cavendish Road ...	335	College Park... ..	319
Cecil Road ... ..	92	College Road ...	510
Cedar Road ... ..	46	Compton Road ...	223
Chamberlayne		Conley Road... ..	196
Mansions	150	Connaught Road ...	321
Chamberlayne Wood		Coopers Road ...	343
Road . . . . .	91	Corby Road ... ..	132
Chambers Lane ...	49	Cornwall Gardens ...	129
Chandos Road ...	80		

**List of Streets, &c., with Populations, 1901—***(Continued).*

STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.	STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.
Cranhurst Road ...	50	Eric Road ...	80
Craven Park ...	242	Esmond Road ...	342
Craven Park Road ...	747	Essex Road ...	399
Craven Road ...	147	Exeter Road... ..	288
Crownhill Road ...	294		
		Fairlight Avenue ...	153
Dagmar Gardens ...	76	Felixstowe Road ...	480
Dartmouth Road ...	218	Fortune Gate Road ...	601
Deacon Road ...	505		
Dean Road ...	239	Garnet Road... ..	89
Denbigh Road ...	537	Gladstone Mews ...	26
Denmark Gardens ...	36	Glengall Road ...	1,079
Denmark Road ...	1,320	Glynfield Road ...	243
Denton Road ...	298	Goodson Road ...	131
Denzil Road... ..	363	Gordon Road ...	188
Disraeli Road ...	332	Gowan Road ...	87
Dog Lane ...	129	Grange Road ...	130
Donaldson Road ...	252	Granville Road ...	1,517
Douglas Road ...	298	Greenhill Park ...	180
Dudding Hill ...	51	Greenhill Road ...	161
Dudding Hill Lane... ..	384	Gresham Road ...	294
Dudley Road ...	63	Greyhound Road ...	661
Dunster Gardens ...	200	Grosvenor Gardens ...	97
Dyne Road ...	479	Grove Road ...	76
		Guilsborough Road ...	424
Earlsmead Road ...	635	Halstow Road ...	198
Edgware Road ...	199	Hampton Road ...	34



**List of Streets, &c., with Populations, 1901—***(Continued).*

STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.	STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.
Harlesden Gardens ...	223	Inman Road ...	219
Harlesden Lane ...	12	Ivy Road ...	218
Harlesden Park			
Parade ...	112	Kempe Road ...	759
Harlesden Road ...	303	Kenilworth Road ...	343
Harley Road ...	626	Keslake Road ...	498
Harrow Road ...	446	Keyes Road ...	102
Harrow Road West	23	Kilburn Lane ...	1,286
Hartland Road ...	430	Kilburn Park Road ...	1,263
Harvist Road ...	1,700	Kilburn Square ...	189
Hawthorn Road ...	402	Kingsbury Road ...	116
Hazeldean Road ...	209	Kingsley Road ...	249
Hazelmere Road ...	64	Kingswood Avenue ...	145
Hazel Road ...	373	Knatchbull Road ...	34
Heathfield Park ...	117	Langley Road ...	190
Heron Road ...	394	Lansdown Grove ...	205
High Road ...	2,671	Larch Road ...	424
High Street ...	1,207	Lechmere Road ...	326
Hiley Road ...	568	Leighton Gardens ...	174
Hill Side ...	366	Leinster Road ...	132
Holly Lane ...	266	Leopold Road ...	396
Honeywood Road ...	125	Linacre Road ...	179
Honiton Road ...	170	Lincoln Mews ...	100
Hopefield Avenue ...	226	Linden Avenue ...	522
Hoveden Road ...	59	Lydford Road ...	22
Howard Road ...	381	Lynton Road ...	180
Huddlestone Road ...	274		



**List of Streets, &c., with Populations, 1901—***(Continued).*

STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.	STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.
Malvern Gardens ...	81	Norfolk Road ...	28
Malvern Mews ...	138	Northcote Road ...	108
Malvern Road ...	1,543		
Malvern Terrace ...	63	Oaklands Road ...	376
Manor Park Road ...	608	Oak Road ...	104
Manor Terrace ...	228	Oldfield Road ...	182
Mapesbury Road ...	221	Oxford Road... ..	390
Market Place ...	49	Osborne Road ...	245
Mayo Road ...	862		
Melville Road ...	512	Park Avenue ...	206
Melrose Avenue ...	165	Parkfield Road ...	259
Meyrick Road ...	278	Park Mews ...	198
Millman Road ...	199	Park Road ...	114
Minet Avenue ...	739	Park Road Mews ...	41
Minet Gardens ...	52	Park Terrace ...	193
Montrose Avenue ...	176	Peel Road ...	151
Mora Road ...	258	Pember Road ...	529
Mordaunt Road ...	601	Pembroke Mews ...	37
Mortimer Road ...	1,233	Pembroke Place ...	96
Mostyn Gardens ...	179	Peploe Road... ..	111
Mowbray Road ...	184	Percy Road ...	849
		Pine Road ...	414
Napier Road... ..	328	Plympton Avenue ...	102
Neasden Lane ...	420	Plympton Road ...	267
Neville Road ...	28	Poplars Avenue ...	101
Nicoll Road ...	260	Pound Lane ...	49
Nightingale Road ...	371	Preston Gardens ...	149

**List of Streets, &c., with Populations, 1901—***(Continued).*

STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.	STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.
Preston Place ...	40	St. Mary's Road ...	201
Princess Road ...	539	St. Thomas' Road ...	127
Priory Park Road ...	875	Salisbury Road ...	978
Purves Road... ...	1,387	Sandringham Road ...	943
		Sellons Avenue ...	86
Queen's Avenue ...	—	Selwyn Road ...	74
Queen's Road ...	808	Shakespeare Avenue	315
		Sheldon Road ...	39
Rainham Road ...	369	Shelley Road ...	321
Ranelagh Road ...	218	Shirland Road ...	36
Ravensworth Road ...	397	Shoot-up-Hill ...	115
Redfern Road ...	345	Shrewsbury Road ...	472
Regent Street ...	38	Sinclair Road ...	126
Riffel Road ...	184	Springwell Avenue ...	64
Rockhall Road ...	51	Stafford Mews ...	151
Roundwood ...	80	Stafford Road ...	605
Roundwood Road ...	869	Stanley Gardens ...	101
Rucklidge Avenue ...	1,064	Station Road ...	424
Rudolph Road ...	165	Station Terrace ...	42
Rupert Road... ...	94	Steele Road ...	467
Rutland Park ...	70	Stonebridge ...	92
		Stonebridge Park ...	264
St. Alban's Road ...	156	Stracey Road ...	133
St. Gabriel's Road ...	13	Streatley Road ...	240
St. John's Avenue ...	506	Strode Road ...	391
St. Julian's Road ...	292	Suffolk Road... ...	—
St. Margaret's Road... 637		Summerfield Avenue	161

**List of Streets, &c., with Populations, 1901—***(Continued)*.

STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.	STREET, ROAD, &c.	Popu- lation.
Talbot Road ...	272	Villiers Road ...	1,264
Tavistock Road ...	38		
Taylor's Lane ...	146	Walm Lane ...	632
Teignmouth Road ...	32	Wakeman Road ...	812
Tennyson Road ...	665	Warfield Road ...	32
Terrace, The ...	118	Wellington Street ...	19
Torbay Road...	365	Wendover Road ...	418
Tubbs Road ...	573	White Hart Lane ...	38
Tunley Road...	175	Westbury Road ...	213
		West Ella Road ...	331
Uffington Road ...	9	Willesden Lane ...	1,715
		Winchelsea Road ...	364
Vicarage Road ...	423	Winchester Avenue ...	287
Victoria Mews ...	56	Windermere Avenue ...	193
Victoria Place ...	141	Windsor Road ...	298
Victoria Road ...	1,093	Woodhays Road ...	338
Victoria Villas ...	113		
Victor Road ...	602	York Terrace ...	128

## ESTIMATED POPULATION TO MIDSUMMER, 1903.

			HOUSES.		POPULATION.
Harlesden, Met.	...	...	1,138	...	6,816
„ Brent....	...	...	2,059	...	12,329
			<u>3,197</u>	...	<u>19,145</u>
Kensal Green, Met.	...	...	3,762	...	27,171
„ Brent	...	...	5	...	37
			<u>3,767</u>	...	<u>27,208</u>
Willesden Green, Met.	...	...	209	...	1,222
„ Brent.	...	...	3,940	...	22,995
			<u>4,149</u>	...	<u>24,217</u>
South Kilburn, Met.	...	...	1,308	...	14,923
Mid „ „	...	...	1,604	...	12,542
North „ „	...	...	1,690	...	10,353
Church End, Brent	...	...	3,249	...	20,927
			<u>7,851</u>	...	<u>58,745</u>
Totals, Met.	...	...	9,711	...	73,027
„ Brent	...	...	9,253	...	56,288
			<u>18,964</u>	...	<u>129,315</u>



TABLE No. 2.  
MARRIAGES.

1903.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.
Church of England—	85	174	213	152	624
Noncom. Churches ..	—	—	—	—	62
Registrar's Office ..	—	—	—	—	148
TOTALS .. ..	85	174	213	152	834

The total of 834 marriages for the year gives a marriage rate of 12·9 per 1000 persons living. Since 1900, the marriage rates per 1000 have been as follows :—

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
10·8    ...	11·2    ...	12·4    ...	12·9

Thus, although in Willesden the marriage rate is low, it is steadily increasing.

TABLE No. 3.  
BIRTHS.

1903.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTALS.
First Quarter    ..    ..    ..	523	472	995
Second    ,,    ..    ..    ..	525	525	1050
Third    ,,    ..    ..    ..	536	504	1040
Fourth    ,,    ..    ..    ..	494	491	985
In Queen Charlotte's Hospital ..	37	25	62
TOTALS    ..    ..	2,115	2,017	4,132

TABLE No. 4.

Births distributed into Wards as follows :—

WARDS.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1000 of Popula- tion.
Church End ..	222	221	188	170	801	38·27
Harlesden ..	156	180	162	174	672	35·10
Kensal Green ..	219	235	229	210	893	32·82
South Kilburn ..	117	108	112	117	454	30·42
Mid Kilburn ..	74	93	94	88	349	27·26
North Kilburn ..	45	57	66	60	228	22·02
Willesden Green	162	156	189	166	673	27·79
Queen Charlotte's Hospital ..	15	16	9	22	62	—
TOTALS	1010	1066	1049	1007	4132	31·95

### BIRTHS.

The births registered in the District were 4,070, but to these have to be added 62 occurring at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, making a total of 4,132. The birth rate per thousand of population is 31·95. The Chart No. 3 shows the birth rate in Willesden since 1875, and clearly exhibits the decrease there has been in the birth rate during that period. It is satisfactory to note that of late years the decrease has not been

sustained at the rate which marked its fall during the early years of the period. The birth rates in the wards have maintained for the most part the level exhibited in the last report, with the exception of Harlesden where the rate has risen from 28·77 to 35·1. This change is probably largely attributable to the changes of a social character which are occurring in this neighbourhood. A comparison of the different wards indicates roughly the decline of the birth rate where the average rental is increased. The highest birth rate is to be found in Church End, 38·3 per thousand, and the lowest in North Kilburn, 22·0 per thousand. As pointed out in my previous report, the age distribution of the ward populations in a large measure accounts for the different relative fecundity of the wards.

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The illegitimate births registered in the District were 87 : boys, 51 ; girls, 36 ; equal to a rate of 2·1 per cent. of the births. Last year the figures were 48 : Boys, 27 ; girls, 21 ; equal to a rate of 1·2 per cent. of the births.

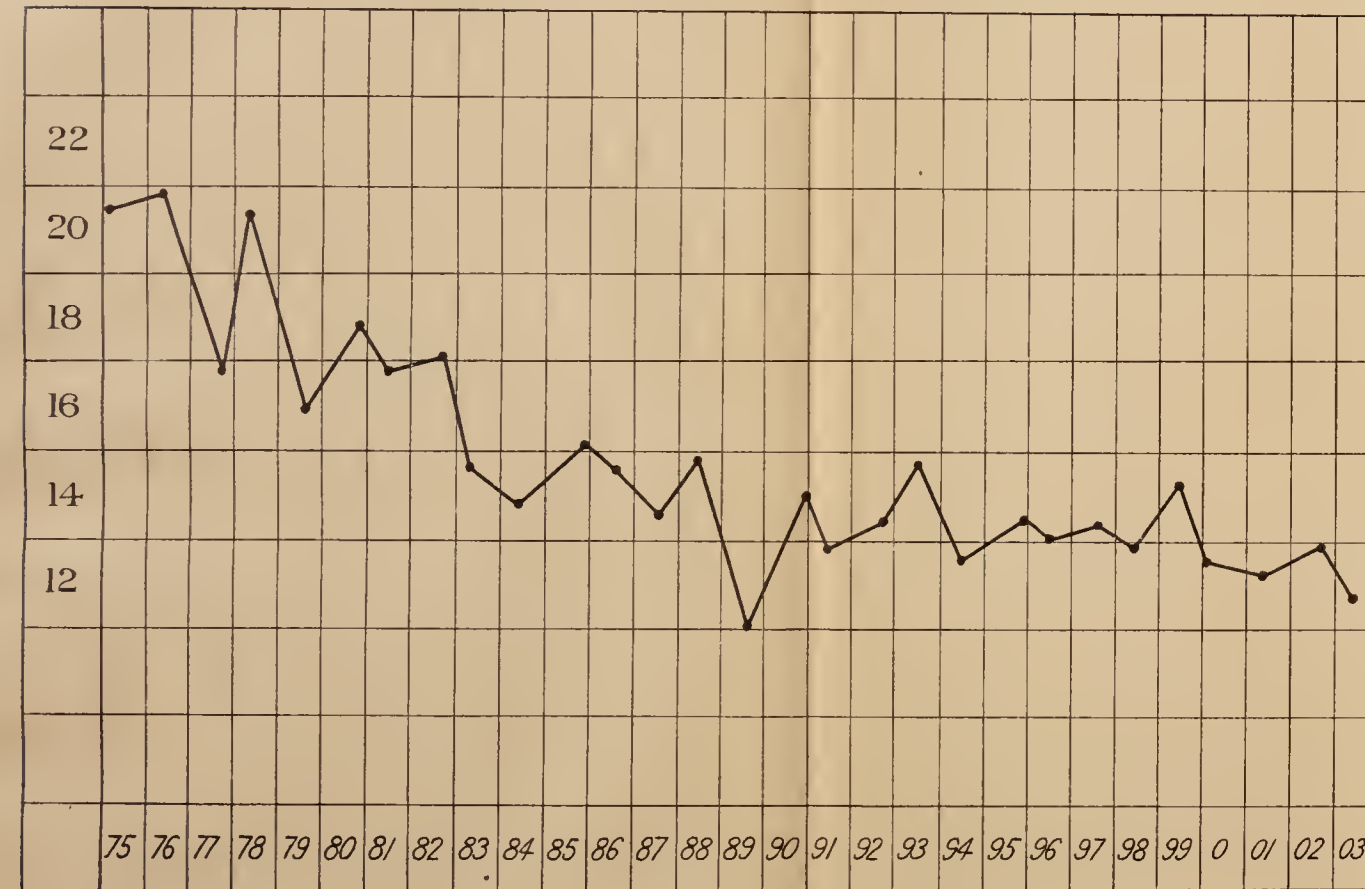
## DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the District were 1,507: males, 721 ; females, 786. Those registered outside the District of persons belonging to it were 159, giving a total of 1,666. There were 11 deaths registered in the District of persons not belonging to it, making 1,655 deaths. The crude death rate for the year is 11·5 per thousand. Corrected for deaths of residents dying outside the District and of non-residents dying within it, is 12·8 per thousand. Corrected for the age and sex distribution of Willesden's population it is 13·78. This is the lowest death rate on record in Willesden since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875. In 1889, there was a crude death rate of 12·0 per thousand, comparable with our present crude rate of 11·5. With this exception, the death rate in Willesden has always been well above the present figure. Prior to 1896 the rates were favoured by the fact that Willesden residents dying outside the District were not included in the returns upon which the death rates were



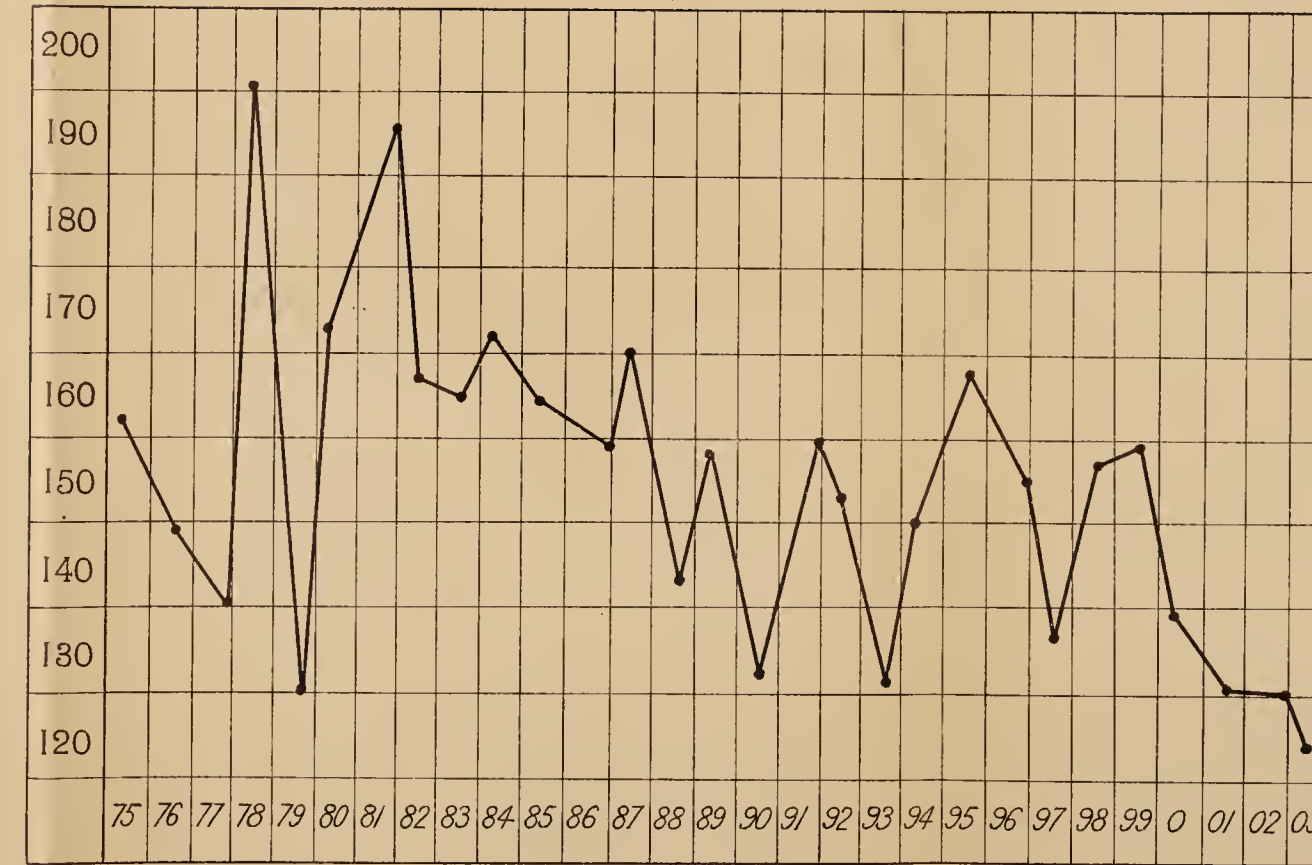
### CHART N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Showing the General Death Rate per 1000, in Willesden From 1875-1903.



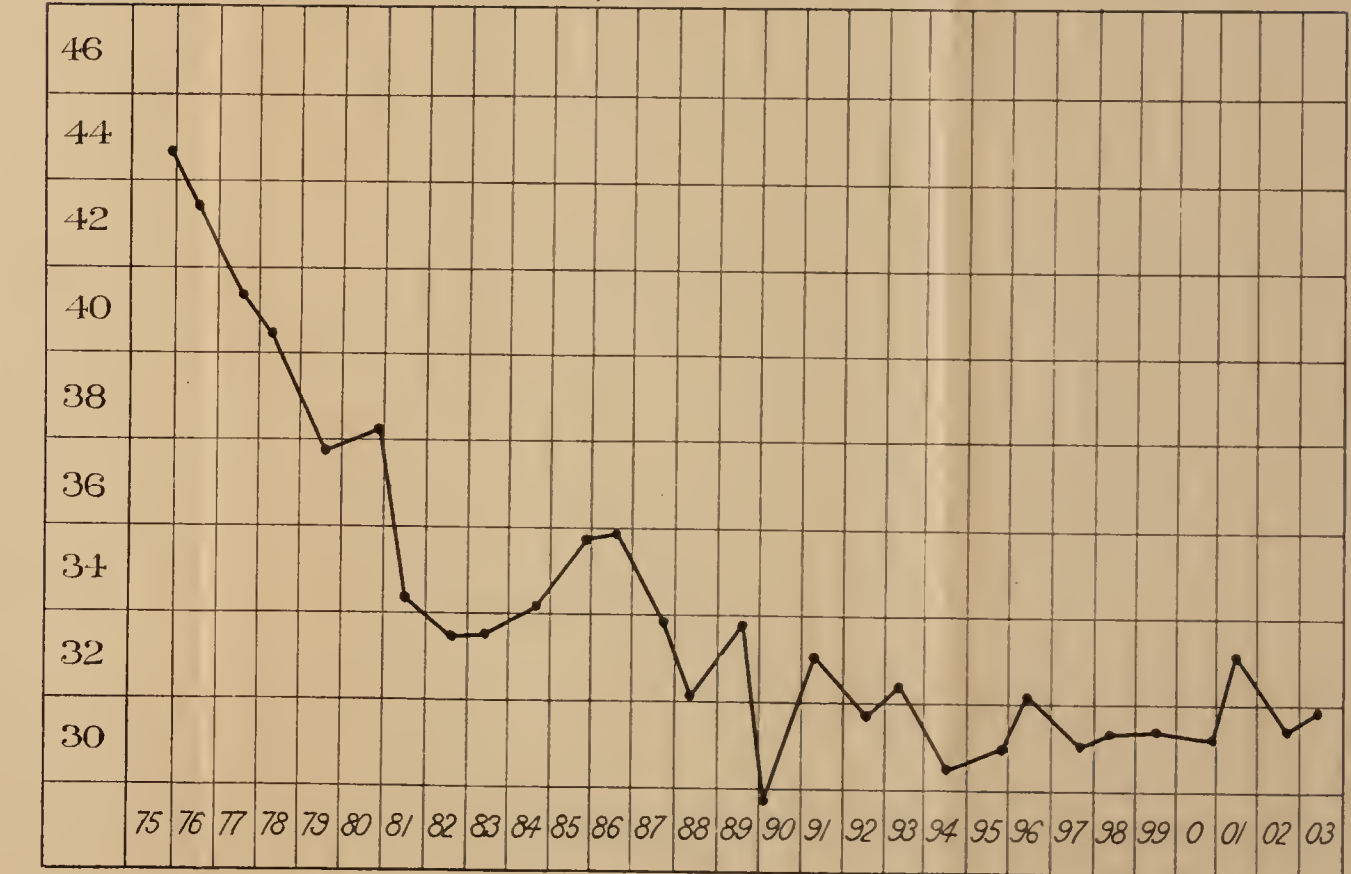
### CHART N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Showing Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000, in Willesden From 1875-1903.



### CHART N<sup>o</sup> 3.

Showing the Birth Rate per 1000, in Willesden From 1875-1903.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY



calculated. The absence of these returns materially favoured the death rate of a District situated within such easy access of the Metropolitan hospitals as is Willesden.

Notwithstanding this additional number of deaths now properly accredited, the rates for the period since 1896 compare very favourably with those of the period 1875 to 1896. It would, however, be an error to suppose that the low death rate of this year was the culmination of a tendency long manifest. There can be no question that the low mortality of 1903 is phenomenal, and doubtless in a large measure is to be ascribed to the extraordinary meteorological conditions which prevailed especially during the summer and autumn months. There has been a remarkable freedom from diphtheria and diarrhoea, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the cleansing of our streets, the exceptional flushing of our sewers and drains, the freedom of the air from suspended contaminations, all due to the excessive rainfall, have contributed greatly to the low rate of mortality especially from the diseases named.



It is when we consider the rate of infantile mortality that we can trace most conclusively the influence of the meteorological conditions of the year. This rate, amounting to 120 per thousand, is by far the lowest on record. Last year with similar cold wet weather it was 130, and that was the lowest hitherto recorded. One effect of these successive years of low infantile mortality will be to disturb the age distribution of the population, since there is an increased survival in these years of children under one year of age, leading to an accumulation of young children subject to a high death rate and a high incidence of infectious disease. With the exception of Church End and Willesden Green all the wards have their infantile mortality rate reduced during the last year, the rate falling in South Kilburn from 232 per thousand to 169.

The zymotic rate has also been reduced though to a much lesser degree, as in the late months of the year a severe outbreak of measles contributed largely to raising this rate, there being no fewer than 84 deaths attributed to this disease. In the earlier months of the year also there was a widespread



epidemic of whooping cough which accounted for 67 deaths. But for these outbreaks the zymotic death rate would have been exceptionally low.

### ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.

These deaths numbered 39; of these, 32 were certified, and 1 uncertified, and 6 inquests were held. Of the certified deaths, the causes were:—Marasmus 6, Diarrhœa 7, Whooping Cough 1, Premature Birth 2, Measles 4, Food Atrophy 1, Convulsions 2, Chronic Enteritis 1, Suffocation 1, Bronchitis 3, Syphilis 1, Insufficient Expansion of Lungs 1, Want of proper attention at birth 1, Meningitis 2, Pneumonia 2, Malnutrition 3, Shock from Perforated Bowels 1.

### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Total 14. This is a decrease on last year when they numbered 26. In the month of May I reported on the large number of uncertified deaths that occurred in Willesden. My report was forwarded to the Coroner, and I am pleased to be able to record that since then the number of uncertified deaths has greatly diminished. Of these 14 deaths, 5 died under the age of 1 year, 5 between 1 and 60, and 4 over 60.

The ascribed causes of death were:—Premature Birth 1, Convulsions 6, Syncope 5, Bronchitis 1, Accidental Potomaine Poisoning 1.

## DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

Of persons belonging to it have been 159. This is a considerable reduction on previous years due to the fact that Willesden is now provided with an Infirmary in the district; 29 inquests were held; 15 of the deaths occurring outside of the district were from consumption and 9 from other tubercular diseases.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

As already pointed out, deaths from zymotic diseases were very few. Diarrhœa accounted for many fewer deaths than usual. Diphtheria was marked not only by a low rate of incidence, but also by a low rate of fatality. There were notified 217 cases, and out of these 10 died, giving a fatality rate of 4·6 per cent. only. Measles and Whooping Cough accounted between them for 151 deaths, roughly one-tenth of the whole. Deaths from pulmonary diseases, which might reasonably have been expected on account of the prevailing cold to have been in

excess, are rather below than above the normal. The deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia increased with a bound, while Measles was prevalent, and, doubtless, were Measles more seriously looked upon, and medical attendance earlier sought for this disease, many of the deaths ascribed to Bronchitis and Pneumonia would either not have occurred at all, or would have been discovered to be complications of the despised Measles and have appeared under that head.

The deaths from Cancer show a steady increase from year to year, and if the ratio of deaths from this disease to those from Phthisis be compared in different years, it will be noticed that malignant disease is steadily overtaking Consumption in its annual tribute of deaths.

TABLE No. 5.—SHEWING WEEKLY DATA OF METEOROLOGICAL  
OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE COUNCIL'S STATIONS.

Week Ending	Mean Max. Tem- perature.	Mean Min. Tem- perature.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Rainfall in Inches.	No. of days on which Rain was measured.
January 7th ...	49·1	38·6	88·7	1·16	4
„ 14th ...	42·2	30·6	88·8	0·07	1
„ 21st ...	36·1	29·2	96·3	0·31	2
„ 28th ...	47·8	39·8	87·3	0·47	3
February 4th...	45·8	35·6	85·0	0·47	3
„ 11th...	51·8	44·7	88·8	0·00	0
„ 18th...	47·5	33·5	91·6	0·00	0
„ 25th...	52·6	41·0	82·7	0·25	2
March 4th ...	49·1	37·0	85·1	0·83	5
„ 11th ...	47·3	34·0	82·9	0·61	6
„ 18th ...	51·5	34·0	69·0	0·17	1
„ 25th ...	56·6	44·6	74·5	0·33	2
April 1st ...	56·0	42·8	75·3	0·60	5
„ 8th ...	52·3	39·8	74·1	0·29	3
„ 15th ...	50·7	35·9	68·4	0·00	0
„ 22nd ...	50·1	28·2	66·8	0·00	0
„ 29th ...	52·7	38·3	74·4	1·18	4
May 6th... ..	57·2	46·3	82·4	1·36	6
„ 13th... ..	56·9	40·5	76·8	1·02	5
„ 20th... ..	57·5	41·0	74·2	0·43	2
„ 27th... ..	69·0	43·0	61·5	0·05	1
June 3rd ...	71·6	51·5	68·2	0·37	2
„ 10th ...	64·9	47·1	71·7	0·79	2
„ 17th ...	56·4	44·9	82·4	3·85	6
„ 24th ...	60·2	42·7	71·4	0·96	2
July 1st ...	76·2	51·7	62·0	0·00	0



TABLE No. 5—*continued.*

Week Ending	Mean Max. Tem- perature.	Mean Min. Tem- perature.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Rainfall in Inches.	No. of days on which Rain was measured.
July 8th ...	70·6	49·6	58·5	0·00	0
„ 15th ...	74·9	53·5	63·8	0·00	0
„ 22nd ...	69·4	53·9	84·5	1·86	4
„ 29th ...	67·8	51·6	78·7	2·51	5
August 5th ...	67·1	52·6	76·5	0·72	2
„ 12th ...	68·8	47·7	68·4	1·3	3
„ 19th ...	69·8	52·3	74·5	0·86	5
„ 26th ...	65·1	49·6	77·3	1·69	4
September 2nd	69·9	54·1	68·3	0·45	2
„ 9th	65·8	52·6	82·5	1·49	2
„ 16th	59·6	40·2	73·8	0·45	1
„ 23rd	63·1	53·1	85	0·08	1
„ 30th	66·5	55·8	90·4	1·22	4
October 7th ...	64·1	51·9	86·4	1·04	6
„ 14th ...	59·3	47·3	80·4	2·13	6
„ 21st ...	55·3	46·6	83·1	0·61	5
„ 28th ...	56·3	46·5	88	1·71	6
November 4th	54·4	40·7	86·5	0·77	4
„ 11th	52·7	36·4	90	0·11	2
„ 18th	49·1	38·3	93·2	0·18	3
„ 25th	49·2	36·0	87	0·04	1
December 2nd	43·1	33·9	99	1·14	2
„ 9th	43·3	28·4	93·5	0·5	3
„ 16th	47·3	39·7	88·7	1·07	4
„ 23rd	43·9	35·2	94	0·09	2
„ 30th	39·4	33·2	86·4	0·07	1
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	37·66	145

TABLE No. 6.  
SHEWING MONTHLY DATA OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE COUNCIL'S STATIONS.

1903.	Highest by day.	Lowest by night.	Range in month.	Mean of all highest.	Mean of all lowest.	Four-foot earth Thermometer.		Mean degree of humidity.	Rainfall in inches.
						Maximum.	Minimum.		
January ...	53.7	23.5	30.2	44.6	35.4	47.5	44.0	89	2.01
February ...	57.9	19.2	38.6	49.1	38.2	45.25	44.1	86	1.11
March ...	66.9	25.1	41.8	52.6	38.4	45.5	44.0	77	2.15
April ...	58.9	24.5	34.4	52.8	37.5	46.5	45.5	73	1.52
May ...	76.5	30	46.5	61.0	44.5	50.25	46.5	73	3.18
June ...	81.7	34	47.7	66.3	46.9	53.1	50.5	71	5.60
July ...	85	40.5	44.5	70.1	51.8	57.75	53.0	70	4.75
August ...	83.5	40	43.5	67.7	51.3	57.75	57.1	73	4.64
September ...	81.2	35	46.2	56.3	51.2	57.75	55.75	81	3.24
October ...	67.5	30.7	36.7	57.9	46.7	56.25	53.0	85	5.57
November ...	55.7	24.5	31.2	50.3	37.3	52.75	48.75	91	2.16
December ...	51.0	19.5	31.5	40.4	32.9	48.25	45.75	93	1.73
Means	66.2	28.2	37.3	55.2	41.3	51.75	49.00	80.1	37.66 (Total.)

TABLE No. 7.

WARDS.	1903. Corrected.	Death Rates 1903. Per 1000.	1898-1902. Rate of Infantile Mortality.	1903. Rate of Infantile Mortality. Per 1000.	Zymotic rate. Per 1000.	Diarrhoea. Per 1000.	Phthisis. Per 1000.
Church End...	16.95	16.2	143	140.9	3.9	1.09	1.24
Harlesden ...	14.96	13.3	134	108.6	2.8	0.67	0.83
Kensal Green	10.59	9.7	124	95.5	0.7	0.36	0.51
South Kilburn	17.83	17.1	182	169.6	3.1	0.87	1.80
Mid Kilburn...	15.29	14.8	149	154.7	1.5	0.32	0.95
North Kilburn	11.17	10.1	122	109.6	1.2	0.48	0.67
Willesden Green	12.14	10.7	113	117.3	1.6	0.54	0.45
<b>Willesden</b> ...	13.8	—	—	123.1	2.0	0.626	0.873

TABLE No. 8.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS.	Deaths of Non- residents regis- tered in District.	Deaths of residents regis- tered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number.	Rate*				Number.	Rate*
1895.	79260	2469	31.2	373	150	1084	13.6		9	111	1312	15.29
1896.	85421	2749	32.2	460	167.3	1210	14.16		12	182	1343	14.4
1897.	92605	2887	31.05	444	150.4	1173	12.5		9	200	1388	13.93
1898.	99180	3142	31.68	427	130.6	1197	12.06		4	199	1643	15.2
1899.	107044	3375	31.5	537	150.9	1448	13.5		7	225	1577	13.68
1900.	114905	3559	31.1	463	130.09	1359	11.8		9	213	1529	13.17
1901.	116089	3670	31.7	456	124.2	1325	11.4	51	6	268	1715	13.9
1902.	122211	3835	31.38	498	129.8	1447	11.8	55				
Averages for 1895-02	102089	3211	31.48	457	141.66	1280	12.68	—	8	200	1501	14.22
1903.	129315	4132	31.95	483	116.8	1507	11.5	168	11	159	1655	12.8

\*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.



NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CHURCH END.				HARLESDEN.				KENSAL GREEN.				SOUTH KILBURN.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1895 ...	9572	350	148	41	12784	346	144	40	10339	418	160	83	13387	473	240	93
1896 ...	10589	440	181	83	13523	383	146	46	11757	510	190	83	13441	449	253	101
1897 ...	11907	391	154	63	15194	413	172	57	14157	533	205	96	13492	452	24	97
1898 ...	13280	544	181	66	15854	420	156	53	16331	633	186	74	13546	490	251	93
1899 ...	15144	655	238	106	16499	477	196	68	19199	680	242	111	13644	463	239	82
1900 ...	16688	701	278	100	17542	491	214	70	22380	785	304	94	13819	416	279	66
1901 ...	19367	754	278	125	17115	508	226	59	23541	817	261	78	14625	431	278	66
1902 ...	20153	786	281	95	17924	576	233	78	25296	871	294	99	14923	447	352	104
Averages for 1895 to 1902	14527	578	217	84	15804	452	186	59	17875	626	230	90	13860	452	264	88
1903 ...	20927	801	339	114	19145	672	256	73	27208	893	264	85	14923	454	256	77

TABLE No. 9.

( 28 )

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	MID KILBURN.				NORTH KILBURN.				WILLESDEN GREEN.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.												
1895 ... ..	11339	381	184	64	9178	197	107	23	12661	304	101	27
1896 ... ..	11527	355	177	65	9554	205	105	25	14499	407	156	57
1897 ... ..	11787	379	180	64	11203	183	83	22	14985	509	154	45
1898 ... ..	11968	377	173	62	12384	169	84	13	15678	492	164	62
1899 ... ..	12201	380	179	56	12662	208	138	33	17695	512	213	79
1900 ... ..	12298	380	185	49	13002	224	118	23	19176	562	199	61
1901 ... ..	12290	370	160	44	9913	201	123	29	19238	589	203	59
1902 ... ..	12477	344	203	65	10259	249	134	31	21179	622	218	64
Averages for 1895 to 1902	11986	371	180	58	11019	204	111	25	16889	500	176	57
1903 ... ..	12542	349	186	54	10353	228	105	25	24217	673	260	79

TABLE No. 10. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality. WARDS.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality. WARDS.						
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Church End.	Harlesden.	Kensal Green.	South Kilburn.	Mid Kilburn.	North Kilburn.	Willesden Green.	Church End.	Harlesden.	Kensal Green.	South Kilburn.	Mid Kilburn.	North Kilburn.	Willesden Green.
Small Pox ...	7	...	...	2	1	4	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	217	1	76	86	21	32	1	57	33	33	14	8	9	63	39	16	22	11	5	4	32
Membranous croup	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	76	4	3	4	7	49	9	9	13	14	14	10	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	502	9	136	293	42	22	...	115	78	103	43	30	25	108	103	57	86	41	26	14	69
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	45	...	2	11	10	22	...	3	16	8	5	5	4	4	1	8	3	3	2	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	11	...	...	...	2	9	...	2	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	862	15	217	399	83	138	10	191	147	162	77	53	44	188	146	85	111	55	23	18	101

TABLE No. 11.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1903.

(30)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Church End.	Harlesden.	Kensal Green.	South Kilburn.	Mid Kilburn.	North Kilburn.	Willesden Green.	
Small-pox ..	84	13	59	12	..	..	..	42	10	..	15	2	1	14	..
Measles ..	11	1	4	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	1	2	..
Scarlet fever ..	67	23	40	4	..	..	..	12	12	7	14	11	4	7	..
Whooping-cough ..															
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	10	2	5	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Croup ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus ..	9	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	3	..	1	2	..	..
Enteric ..															
Other continued ..	14	2	4	1	..	6	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	3	..
Epidemic influenza ..															
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	81	70	8	..	..	1	2	23	13	10	13	4	5	13	..
Diarrhoea ..	17	11	3	..	..	1	2	4	..	3	3	3	1	3	..
Enteritis ..	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
Puerperal fever ..	7	4	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..
Erysipelas ..	14	2	2	2	6	6	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	..
Other septic diseases ..	113	..	4	4	20	81	4	26	16	14	27	12	7	11	..
Phthisis ..															



Other tubercular diseases ..	52	17	18	6	4	7	..	10	9	8	6	1	3	15	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	107	..	..	..	2	67	38	20	12	15	16	20	8	16	..
Bronchitis ..	130	54	23	..	..	19	34	30	24	22	15	14	5	20	..
Pneumonia ..	148	48	44	3	5	30	18	28	23	26	19	14	13	25	..
Pleurisy ..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	10	4	2	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	3	1	..	3	..
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of liver ..	26	..	..	..	..	23	3	4	5	5	1	3	2	6	..
Venereal diseases ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Premature birth ..	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	18	10	12	2	14	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	13	..	..	..	3	10	..	4	3	2	..	..	1	3	..
Heart diseases ..	113	2	2	10	2	42	42	18	26	17	17	12	9	14	..
Accidents ..	43	3	7	5	2	20	6	10	4	6	9	5	3	6	..
Suicides ..	13	..	..	..	3	10	..	2	2	2	..	1	2	4	..
Diseases of Nervous System ..	166	49	18	4	1	54	40	32	21	37	24	18	10	24	..
Diseases of Urinary System ..	39	..	1	..	3	26	9	3	7	6	4	10	2	7	..
All other causes ..	292	125	15	9	10	57	76	51	38	55	51	35	21	41	..
All causes ..	1666	509	260	69	58	484	286	339	236	264	256	186	105	260	..

TABLE No. 12.

( 32 )

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

RATE PER 1,000.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Rate for the Country Generally.
Scarlet Fever ..	0.21	0.09	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.14
Enteric Fever ..	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.13
Diarrhoea ..	0.75	0.42	0.7	0.83	1.3	0.99	1.58	1.19	1.05	0.81	0.62	0.37
Diphtheria ..	0.63	0.21	0.42	0.32	0.68	0.65	0.42	0.24	0.45	0.40	0.07	0.23
Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	2.18	1.94	1.66	3.40	2.86	2.54	2.75	2.38	2.26	2.16	2.02	1.62
General Rate from All Causes ..	15.46	13.25	13.67	15.40	14.44	12.06	13.5	13.72	13.17	13.9	12.8	16.3

TABLE No.. 13 NOTIFICATIONS.

	1892.	1893.	1894	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Small Pox ...	5	23	21	5	2	—	1	—	—	10	88	7
Scarlet Fever	366 *	589	268 *	392	475 *	510	361 *	414	335	553	466 *	502
Diphtheria ...	141 (1.4)	221 (3.1)	125 (2.6)	179	171 (2.1)	270	333 (3.3)	317	225	399	433 (3.5)	217 (1.6)
Croup ...	4	8	4	7	2	5	2	2	1	5	7	4
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	28	47	70	69	52	52	66	79	77	57	73	45
Continued Fever—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	6	4	8	10	9	2	6	8	2	8	11
Cholera Nostras	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	85	139	63	81	101	107	70	82	89	79	104	76
Plague												
(Pestis minor)—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	634	1035	558	741	815	956	835	901	735	1106	1179	862
Rate per 1000	9.64	14.96	7.5	9.3	9.5	10.28	8.42	8.3	6.39	9.52	9.65	6.66

\* Notification rate per 1000 population.

TABLE No. 14.

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1903.

WARDS.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Notified under 15 years of age.	Notification rate per 100, population under 15 years of age.	Notified under 15 years of age.	Notification rate per 1000 population under 15 years of age.
Church End .. ..	99	12.03	43	5.22
Harlesden .. ..	70	11.51	23	3.78
Kensal Green .. ..	96	10.04	25	2.61
South Kilburn .. ..	39	7.01	14	2.51
Mid Kilburn .. ..	22	5.42	5	1.23
North Kilburn .. ..	22	8.97	5	2.03
Willesden Green .. ..	92	12.47	53	7.18
TOTALS .. ..	440	10.16	168	3.87
Mean of years, 1901-2 .. ..		11.0		8.7
"      "      1902-3 .. ..		9.9		3.6



## ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS.

TABLE No. 15.

WARDS.	Total No. of Roads.	Total No. of Roads infected.	Total No. of Roads not infected.	Average No. of cases per Infected Road.	Average No. of cases per Road.	Infected Roads. Per cent. of whole.	Notification Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Church End ...	74	51	23	3.7	2.5	68.9	9.1
Harlesden ...	63	47	16	3.1	2.3	74.6	7.6
Kensal Green ...	65	39	26	4.1	2.4	60	5.9
South Kilburn ...	35	22	13	3.5	2.2	62.8	5.1
Mid Kilburn ...	33	19	14	2.7	1.6	57.5	4.2
North Kilburn ...	34	24	10	1.8	1.2	70.5	4.2
Willesden Green ...	76	43	33	4.3	2.4	56.5	7.7

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

YEARS.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead.	Conscientious Objectors.	Postponed by Doctor.	Gone Away.	Unvaccinated.
1898	3125	1474	13	257	37	117	259	968
1899	3375	1615	24	345	63	76	91	1161
1900	3560	1704	8	253	106	56	268	1165
1901	3670	2351	12	304	120	40	280	563
1902	3835	2548	28	353	84	39	352	430
1903	4070	2687	27	346	84	52	322	552

Out of 250 patients admitted to Dog Lane Hospital whose arms were examined, 89 were found to be unvaccinated = 17·3 per cent.

The following tables gives the principal deaths and infectious disease incidence rates in Willesden from the year 1875. These I have calculated from the data contained in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health issued during this period. The results disclosed cannot but be considered in the main as highly satisfactory. The new Willesden which has arisen whatever its hygienic shortcomings

may be is yet one whose vital statistics exhibit a great advance in health on the Willesden of twenty or thirty years ago.

DEATH RATES.—1875 to 1903.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1875	385	21·37	1890	882	14·36
1876	401	21·7	1891	860	13·82
1877	346	17·7	1892	945	14·37
1878	441	21·39	1893	1070	15·46
1879	376	16·8	1894	917	13·25
1880	471	18·68	1895	1143	14·5
1881	490	17·56	*1896	1210 + 102	14·1
1882	587	18·06	1897	1173 + 170	14·4
1883	538	15·37	1898	1197 + 191	13·93
1884	530	14·67	1899	1448 + 195	15·2
1885	632	16·24	1900	1359 + 218	13·6
1886	685	15·46	1901	1325 + 204	13·17
1887	701	14·28	1902	1447 + 262	13·9
1888	835	15·78	1903	1507 + 148	12·8
1889	686	12·0	*Deaths outside District included for first time.		

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER,  
DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID FEVER PER 100,000,  
1875 to 1903.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
1875	66	33	71
1876	59	27	48
1877	128	10	41
1878	19	14	29
1879	35	35	9
1880	99	8	15
1881	47	3	22
1882	24	3	15
1883	20	11	17
1884	13	16	11
1885	13	36	23
1886	2	15	4
1887	28	12	16
*1888	22	22	17
1889	4	12	3
1890	3	31	11
1891	3	11	6
1892	12	27	9
1893	21	63	13
1894	9	21	15
1895	21	42	15
1896	20	34	12
1897	12	69	13
1898	9	65	8
1899	15	42	10
1900	10	24	12
1901	10	45	9
1902	10	43	12
1903	8	7	7
MEAN.			
1875-1887	42	17	24.7
1887-1902	12	37	11.0
	} 27	} 27	} 17.8

\*Infectious Diseases Notification compulsory in Willesden from this year.



DEATH RATES FROM MEASLES AND WHOOPING  
COUGH PER 100,000, 1875 TO 1903.

Year.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Year.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
1875	0	38	1890	55	70
1876	78	238	1891	8	67
1877	87	30	1892	73	55
1878	29	174	1893	15	49
1879	13	27	1894	60	42
1880	75	99	1895	6	10
1881	25	47	1896	144	47
1882	141	86	1897	14	48
1883	14	34	1898	49	24
1884	11	58	1899	23	30
1885	52	44	1900	45	26
1886	67	79	1901	7	49
1887	59	22	1902	54	20
1888	66	77	1903	65	52
1889	14	17			

Year.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
MEAN—1875-1887	54	75
„ 1887-1902	40	42
	} 47	
	} 58.5	

## INFANTILE MORTALITY—1875 TO 1903.

Year.	Infantile Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Year.	Infantile Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1875	131	162	1890	287	158
1876	120	149	1891	273	132·6
1877	113	140	1892	333	159·7
1878	167	201	1893	345	153
1879	118	130	1894	299	132
1880	168	173	1895	373	150
1881	...	...	1896	460	167
1882	202	186	1897	444	155
1883	196	167	1898	427	136
1884	203	164	1899	537	159
1885	235	172	1900	497	139
1886	265	164	1901	495	131
1887	264	159	1902	498 + 38	130
1888	290	170	1903	483 + 26	123
1889	276	143			

## DIARRHŒA, DEATHS—1875 TO 1903.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1875	28	1·54	1890	38	0·62
1876	28	1·52	1891	32	0·51
1877	8	0·41	1892	36	0·54
1878	23	1·11	1893	52	0·78
1879	12	0·54	1894	31	0·42
1880	29	1·11	1895	56	0·70
1881	37	1·35	1896	72	0·83
1882	31	0·95	1897	121 + 1	1·31
1883	28	0·80	1898	100 + 2	1·02
1884	42	1·16	1899	168 + 1	1·57
1885	33	0·85	1900	137	1·19
1886	37	0·83	1901	123	1·14
1887	45	0·92	1902	104	0·85
1888	36	0·68	1903	81	0·61
1889	43	0·75			

## PHTHISIS, DEATHS—1875 to 1903.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1875	37	2.03	1890	73	1.18
1876	24	1.30	1891	67	1.07
1877	32	1.64	1892	65	0.98
1878	40	1.94	1893	73	1.05
1879	35	1.56	1894	72	0.98
1880	36	1.42	1895	96	1.08
1881	44	1.60	1896	80 + 8	1.02
1882	27	0.83	1897	74 + 12	0.92
1883	56	1.60	1898	78 + 22	1.00
1884	35	0.96	1899	121 + 14	1.25
1885	55	1.42	1900	103	0.89
1886	35	0.79	1901	96	0.81
1887	47	0.95	1902	111	0.909
1888	47	0.87	1903	113	0.873
1889	55	0.96			



## CANCER, DEATHS—1875 TO 1903.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1875	7	·385	1890	29	·472
1876	11	·596	1891	36	·578
1877	8	·410	1892	35	·531
1878	16	·727	1893	37	·535
1879	10	·447	1894	32	·434
1880	8	·317	1895	44	·555
1881	--	—	1896	51	·594
1882	14	·431	1897	30	·322
1883	10	·285	1898	46	·462
1884	20	·553	1899	55	·511
1885	21	·543	1900	73	·634
1886	18	·406	1901	85	·746
1887	12	·244	1902	97	·794
1888	36	·680	1903	107	·827
1889	25	·437			

FATALITY RATE FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPHOID FEVER, PER 1,000—1888 TO 1903.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
1888	60	193	209
1889	13	69	71
1890	11	140	170
1891	15	78	121
1892	22	127	214
1893	25	199	191
1894	26	126	157
1895	43	190	174
1896	35	169	211
1897	21	250	230
1898	28	204	136
1899	38	148	128
1900	35	124	181
1901	21	138	175
1902	27	122	205
Mean Rate	28	153	171
1903	22	46	290

INCIDENCE RATE OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPHOID FEVER, PER 1,000—1888 TO 1903.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
1888	3·8	1·2	0·81
1889	2·6	1·8	0·49
1890	2·9	2·4	0·66
1891	2·1	1·2	0·53
1892	5·5	2·1	0·42
1893	8·5	3·1	0·66
1894	3·6	1·7	0·96
1895	4·9	2·2	0·87
1896	5·5	2·1	0·66
1897	5·4	2·9	0·56
1898	3·6	3·3	0·66
1899	3·9	2·9	0·73
1900	2·9	1·9	0·68
1901	4·9	3·4	0·49
1902	3·8	3·5	0·60
Mean Rate	4·2	2·4	0·78
1903	3·8	1·6	0·34

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## SMALL POX.

Seven cases of Small Pox were notified during the year, a very marked diminution on last year, when 88 cases were notified. The origin of these cases is interesting and instructive, and points to the need for increased powers in dealing with Small Pox contacts and with vagrants, who make extensive use of the casual wards of the workhouses of the country. The first case notified during the year was that of a vagrant, who must have contracted the disease whilst roaming the streets of a neighbouring borough, which at that time was not known to have any cases of Small Pox. One case occurred in the casual wards of the Infirmary, and derived from an outbreak among navvies working on railway construction works in the neighbourhood of Harrow. From this same source a navvy engaged on these works and residing in Willesden, again introduced the disease into the district. Yet another outbreak occurred from the same epidemic, which was running its course in several districts west and south-west of Willesden. An indigent family from Ealing moved into this



district, and at the expiry of the incubative period from the date of their removal from Ealing one of the children developed Small Pox. The other members of the family were promptly vaccinated with the exception of the father and mother, who refused vaccination. They alone of the contacts of this case developed Small Pox, but as they were at that time quarantined at the shelters no subsequent cases occurred from this source. The last case notified within the district occurred in a school girl, whose movements during the incubative period left the origin of the attack an open question. It is noteworthy that in nearly all the cases recorded they occurred amongst people contributing nothing to the revenue of the district, but drawing largely on public institutions and organisations maintained for the most part by people who were taking advantage of the one known effective preventive against Small Pox which these indigents refuse. Some hundreds of pounds were spent in limiting the outbreaks to the persons affected, and though this may be considered a small price to pay for controlling the disease, it is costly indeed when compared with the simple but effective protection afforded by vaccination. We are tender of

the consciences of the honest opponents of vaccination, but it is a pity that those whose consciences are otherwise informed should have to pay so dearly for the defaults which follow upon the consciences so tenderly respected. The cases were isolated at South Mimms, the Council's hospital at Kingsbury being in use as a convalescent home for Scarlet Fever. One case proved fatal. At no time was anything in the nature of an epidemic threatened, and it was deemed unnecessary to empty the Home on account of the few sporadic cases which were imported.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Five hundred-and-two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, as compared with 466 in the year preceding. This approximates to the average incidence of this disease. Of these 502 cases 11 died, giving a fatality rate of a little over 2 per cent.

TABLE No. 16.

## SCARLET FEVER.

*Total No. of cases in which the notifications were consecutive, but where the secondary cases occurred within the incubative period of the primary.*

WARD.					No. of Cases.	No. of Houses.
Church End	...	...	...	...	13	6
Harlesden	...	...	...	...	6	4
Kensal Green	...	...	...	...	6	5
South Kilburn	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mid Kilburn	...	...	...	...	4	4
North Kilburn	...	...	...	...	—	—
Willesden Green	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	32	22

TABLE No. 17.

*Cases nursed at home with secondary notifications beyond the incubative period.*

WARD.	No. of Secondary Cases.	No. of Houses.	Interval between Notification of Primary and Notification of Secondary Cases.		
			Days.		
Church End ...	2	2	—	10	9
Harlesden ...	1	1	142	—	—
Kensal Green ...	1	—	—	—	—
South Kilburn	—	—	—	—	—
Mid Kilburn ...	—	—	—	—	—
North Kilburn	—	—	—	—	—
Willesden Green	3	3	10	30	20
TOTALS ...	6	6			

TABLE No. 18.

*Total No. of cases occurring where primary case had been discharged from Hospital prior to notification of secondary.*

WARD.	No. of Infecting Cases.	No. of Returns.	No. of Houses.	Interval in days from date of dis- charge to occurrence of return.
Church End ...	5	8	5	{ 8, 13, 18, 19, 6 53, 76, 33
Harlesden ...	1	1	1	13 — —
Kensal Green ...	4	5	4	{ 7, 122, 21, 18, 31
South Kilburn	1	1	1	7 — —
Mid Kilburn ...	2	2	2	15, 47 —
North Kilburn	—	—	—	— — —
Willesden Green	5	5	5	12, 11, 6, 9, 55
TOTALS ...	18	22	18	



TABLE No. 19.

*Total No. of Cases in which the secondary case exceeds the incubative period, but occurring while the primary case was still in Hospital.*

WARD.			No. of Second- ary Cases	No. of Houses.	Interval between renewal of Primary and Notification of Secondary.
Church End	...	...	4	2	44, 20, 11, 12
Harlesden	...	...	—	—	—
Kensal Green	...	...	1	1	9
South Kilburn	...	...	1	1	—
Mid Kilburn	...	...	—	—	—
North Kilburn	...	...	—	—	—
Willesden Green	...	...	4	4	11, 9, 17, 10
TOTALS	...	...	10	8	

## DIPHTHERIA.

Only 217 cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 433 last year. This is very much below the average, and probably is accounted for, as already suggested, by the exceptional weather which has characterised the year.

The appended table, No. 28, shews the incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria upon Willesden scholars attending Public Elementary Schools, distributed according to the schools attended.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

Forty-five cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 73, 57, 77, and 79 respectively for the four preceding years. Several of these cases were traced to eating shell fish.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The delay on the part of the Contractor in completing the new sections at the Hospital has left the district still inadequately provided in respect of Isolation Hospital accommodation. Fortunately the low incidence of infectious disease during the year has enabled the Hospital to cope with the comparatively small number of cases which have occurred. The accommodation at the Hospital has nevertheless been fully used and had even the normal incidence of infectious diseases characterised the year it would have been inadequate to the admissions. The completion of the work of extension will obviate such a grave contingency.

## DISINFECTING STATION.

The District is still served by the small Washington Lyon apparatus erected when the Hospital was first built. It has been pointed out on former occasions that the disinfecting chamber was not large enough for the work with which it had to cope. The larger apparatus which is now being installed at the Hospital will meet all requirements in the immediate future. During the year there were disinfected at the Station, from the Hospital 3,905 articles and from outside 5,895 articles. For the collection of infected articles 334 journeys were made with the van to different parts of the district, and about the same number made for delivering the disinfected articles.

## MEASLES.

I have already referred to the outbreak of Measles which occurred in the late autumn, and I am able to present an abstract of the results of enquiries into the cases notified from the schools during the last month of the year. These cases were investigated by Miss Gaul, the Lady Health Visitor, who reports as a result of her experience in investigating the cases as follows :—

“ In dealing with Measles I have met with two difficulties in particular, viz. :—

“ (1) The great number of people who look upon Measles as a trifling ailment and do nothing to ensure the necessary care being taken of the patient.

“ (2) The question of Isolation.

“ This has in itself many difficult points, the foremost in many cases being the idea that the precaution is an entirely unnecessary one.

“ In a considerable number of instances, where the necessity for isolation is understood, it is quite impossible to carry it out in consequence of lack of accommodation or means (financial) to provide the second fire which, especially during the winter months, is indispensable.

“ I have found in many cases that the contacts return to school after one week's absence, and this appears to be encouraged by the teachers and attendance officers.



“The fact that medical advice is necessary for the treatment of Measles appears to be more generally admitted as the epidemic progresses.”

### SWIMMING BATH.

A feature of great hygienic importance to the district was the opening of the open-air swimming bath at Dollis Hill Park on 18th July.

The comparatively large number of bathers who made use of the bath during the short season for which it was available are an indication of the advantage which will doubtless be taken of this provision made by the Council of one of the most important adjuncts to health.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the district is now served by a constant supply — that of the West Middlesex Water Company. An increasing number of houses have been provided with a draw-off tap direct from the rising main for the supply of drinking water. It is to be hoped that the provision of such draw-off taps will be continued until every house is so supplied. Water cisterns, even where their site is well selected

and ordinary supervision is exercised, are frequently a source of danger to health, owing to accidental contaminations occurring between inspections—a dead mouse or bird not infrequently being found in the cisterns on occasions of systematic inspections. In the ordinary household under normal conditions they are almost invariably found to be foul, wrongly placed and frequently uncovered. Apart from the contaminations received in these cisterns the water supply is good.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT.

The greater part of the district built upon, drains ultimately into the Metropolitan sewers, and the treatment of its sewage rests with the London County Council. The chief difficulties encountered in this part of the Council's sewerage system arise from floodings occurring chiefly in South Kilburn. These are due to backing up when a sudden rainfall throws into the County Council's sewers a greater volume of liquid than can be carried off by the sewers running full bore. Such floodings are a source of the gravest danger to the health of the inhabitants in the lower parts of South Kilburn. Basements during the year

have been flooded to a depth of over three feet, and when the flood subsides a deposit of slime is left upon the walls, floors, and furniture, and all articles liable to be damaged by wet are destroyed. In the case of underground bakehouses, it has been sought to remedy this state of things by fitting all drain openings occurring below the flood level with ball valve gulleys, but the only effectual remedy is the enlargement of the County Council's main sewerage system, now in process of construction. The population of the area draining into the Metropolitan sewers amounts to 70,413.

The Brent area with a population of 51,798 drains into the Council's sewers, which discharge at the outfall works at the sewage farm, Stonebridge. It is there subject to triple treatment, chemical precipitation, filtration through polarite and intermittent filtration through land. The land, a stiff clay or clayey gravel, is wholly unsuited for the purpose of sewage treatment. It is situated at the lowest lying part of the Brent area, and is rapidly being surrounded by houses. The extension of tramways will cause a further and very large increase in the population in



this vicinity, and it is only a matter of time before the position of these works will be incompatible with the healthy environment which must be secured to every large urban population. Some 61 acres are already absorbed in the treatment of sewage, including some nine acres requisitioned for this purpose during the year. An early extension is contemplated by which a further 14 acres will be brought under treatment, and when the works necessary for this are completed the sewage will still be in excess of what the land is capable of dealing with effectually, and it will be necessary, ere long, that some other means of treating the sewage shall be found. Bacteriological treatment offers an immediate prospect of effecting this purpose, but the rapid growth of the population around the sewage farm raises the very serious question as to whether it is advisable to expend large sums of money in what at the best can be looked upon as only a temporary measure. There is no more serious sanitary problem in Willesden than this, the treatment of its sewage. The possible issues are—

(1) An arrangement with the London County Council whereby they receive the whole of the sewage of Willesden into their sewers; (2) arrangements with



the other Urban Districts situated within the Brent Watershed for a joint scheme which shall, by means of a valley sewer, enable them to discharge their effluent into the tidal waters of the Thames; (3) the adoption of bacterial treatment of sewage on the present site; (4) the securing of a site in some area less likely to be surrounded by an urban population lower down the Brent Valley. Which of these will prove practicable only the future can show.

### DUST COLLECTION.

The collection of house refuse as in previous years is supervised by the Public Health Department. No alteration has been made in the districts or the persons contracting for the removal. The difficulties experienced in disposing of the refuse become more acute every year, and a Destructor is becoming an increasingly pressing Sanitary need of the district.

The addition of 1,732 houses during the year necessarily increased the work very considerably requiring 470 extra carts the average daily number of carts being 26·8 as against 24·6 for the year 1902.

There is an increase of 1,920 loads collected, representing 7,197 cubic yards of refuse.

The total number of complaints received during the year was 139, a reduction on last year of 28. This is most satisfactory as although the district has increased by the addition of 1,732 houses, the complaints are materially fewer, representing 0·70 per cent. of the total number of houses. The average amount collected remains the same as in the previous year, viz., 1·3 loads per house. The appended tables gives the principal statistics dealing with the collection and disposal of house refuse.

Total number of carts or vans ...	...	8,047
Average number of carts or vans daily...		26·5
Average number of men daily ...	...	46
Total number of loads collected	...	25,853
Representing cubic capacity of ...	...	96,948 yds.
Total number of houses ...	...	19,661

Average amount collected per house, 1·3 loads.

Number of loads removed per month :—

January... 2,195	May ... 2,202	Sept. ... 2,119
Feb. ... 1,948	June ... 2,083	October... 2,245
March ... 2,117	July ... 2,233	Nov. ... 2,165
April ... 2,165	Aug. ... 1,963	Dec. ... 2,422

Number of Working days per month :—

January ... 27	May ... 26	Sept. ... 26
Feb. ... 24	June ... 25	October ... 27
March ... 26	July ... 27	Nov. ... 25
April ... 24	Aug. ... 25	Dec. ... 25
<hr/>		
TOTAL ... 307		

Total number of complaints 139.

A common ground of complaint is that the collection of refuse is made only once a week, many people desiring a bi-weekly collection. If the dust bins are used as they should be and not made the receptacles for a lot of decomposable matter which properly should be consumed in the kitchen range, it is unnecessary to double the cost of dusting, which a bi-weekly collection would mean. The extra cost entailed in a bi-weekly collection would be much better expended in many other directions of Sanitary improvement. Another frequent complaint is the time of collection, which under the present system necessarily in many cases occurs in the afternoon. Doubtless this is an inconvenient hour for many people, but it is difficult to see how without enormously in-

creasing the cost this is to be avoided. Its avoidance at the best is a luxury which should come only after many present pressing needs are satisfied. The manner in which the collection of dust is performed, the small number of complaints received, and the difficulties which necessarily attend a measure of sanitation which touches every household, are considerations which reflect great credit on the way in which their duties are performed by the officers directly concerned in this important work.

## PETROLEUM LICENSES.

(ISSUED UNDER THE PETROLEUM ACTS.)

Premises licensed by the Council for the storage of Petroleum are inspected and supervised by the Officers of the Public Health Department. Prior to the year 1900 Petroleum was stored in most instances at the premises either of oil shops or on those of dyers and cleaners. The impetus given by the motor car industry during the last three or four years has rendered it necessary, however, for persons desiring to sell petrol to be licensed in accordance with the Petroleum Acts. An anomaly exists in the Regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the



Locomotives on Highways Act inasmuch as a person may store petrol for his own use without the necessity of being licensed, and with but little restriction or supervision. But a person desiring to sell petrol must first satisfy the Council that all due precautions are taken, and that the premises generally are suitable for the purpose before obtaining a license authorising him to sell. The total number of premises licensed under the above Acts in the district is twenty-eight. The largest quantity stored in any one instance is 1,780 gallons, special premises being erected for the purpose. The next largest quantity stored is 1,200 gallons. In this instance, also, special storage tanks were constructed. In two other instances premises for the storage of over 100 gallons are licensed, the smallest quantity licensed to be stored being only eight gallons. During the last year five additional licenses have been granted. Of the 28 premises licensed 15 are for the storage of Petroleum, such as naphtha, benzine, &c., coming under the definition of petroleum and having a lower flash point than 73° F., 11 licenses are for the storage of petrol spirit for use in motor cars. Petrol is stored in a somewhat different manner to the usual method of storing Petroleum.

In consequence of its volatile nature it has to be kept in two-gallon screw-down cans. Not only is the vapour given off at ordinary temperatures easily ignited, but when mixed with ordinary atmospheric air it forms a highly explosive vapour.

Two licenses were renewed for the storage of Carbide of Calcium. In one instance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of this material is stored, but only in sealed receptacles, each containing not more than 11b.

#### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

In view of the importance attaching to this question I have pleasure in submitting a return compiled from the Inspectors' house to house Inspection books, of the rentals paid in different streets throughout the District. I have thought it advisable not to identify the streets to which the return refers. The populations are based upon the results of enquiries made by the Inspectors themselves. They are probably in all cases underestimated, as a comparison of the street populations based upon the Inspectors' reports with those of the census invariably show a reduction on the census figures. This is probably due to the fear that were a true return made to the

Inspectors it would in many cases result in action being taken to abate overcrowding. Be the reason what it may, the fact remains that the Inspectors' estimate of any given street population is invariably below that of the census. I do not purpose to offer any remarks here on the state of matters disclosed by the figures, but I embody them in my report as serious data to be reckoned with in the social, economic, and hygienic problems which with gathering impetus are pressing for solution in some satisfactory scheme for the Housing of the Working Classes.

### No. 1 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	0·9
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·5
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

---

### No. 2 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	5
Average Rent per Room	...	...	1s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

---

### No. 3 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·4
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	1s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

**No. 4 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·4
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 4d.

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**No. 5 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·1
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	4·1
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 0½d.

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**No. 6 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·5
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·2
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 5d.

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**No. 7 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·7
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·1
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s.

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**No. 8 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·4
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	2·8
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 0¼d.



**No. 9 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·1
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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**No. 10 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·5
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·1
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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**No. 11 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·3
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·1
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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**No. 12 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·2
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·4
Average Rent per Room	...	...	1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

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**No. 13 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·6
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 2d.

**No. 14 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·6
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	2·5
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 4½d.

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**No. 15 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·1
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·4
Average Rent per Room	...	...	1s. 10¾d.

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**No. 16 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	2
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	4·1
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 1¾d.

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**No. 17 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·7
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·1
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 4½d.

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**No. 18 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·7
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 2d.

## No. 19 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	2·2
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	2·6
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 6d.

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## No. 20 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·8
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	2·7
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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## No. 21 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	2·5
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	1·6
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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## No. 22 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	2·3
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	2·5
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

---

## No. 23 Street.

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·2
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

**No. 24 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·2
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 4d.

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**No. 25 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·6
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·6
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

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**No. 26 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·4
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·4
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

---

**No. 27 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·4
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·7
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

---

**No. 28 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·3
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·1
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.



**No. 29 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·2
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·4
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

---

**No. 30 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·6
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

---

**No. 31 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	0·9
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	5
Average Rent per Room	...	...	1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

---

**No. 32 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·4
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·6
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

---

**No. 33 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·4
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·7
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

**No. 34 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·3
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	2·5
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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**No. 35 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·5
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 6d.

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**No. 36 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·3
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3·6
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

---

**No. 37 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·2
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	4·3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

---

**No. 38 Street.**

Average number of Persons per Room	...	...	1·6
Average number of Rooms per Tenement	...	...	3
Average Rent per Room	...	...	2s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

During the year the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act were put into force in two instances. In the month of April I presented to the Council a special report on the insanitary condition of a number of houses in Pembroke Place, consisting of cottages and dwellings over stables. The conditions then existing were in my opinion so bad as to render them unfit for human habitation. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, provides that where houses are in such a state as not to be reasonably capable of being rendered fit for human habitation a Court of Summary Jurisdiction may order the closing of such property without the service of notice from the Council. Unfortunately this act had not then come into operation so that action had to be taken under Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. Notices were accordingly served and the owner carried out certain alterations which have certainly effected a considerable improvement in the condition of the houses, but it is practically impossible to render these premises satisfactory as their situation and construction render any attempt to do so ineffective.

The other instance was that of a very old and dilapidated cottage known as Alma Cottage, Church End. This property is one of the last remaining houses of Old Willesden, but from old age it had fallen into such a state of decay and disrepair as to be absolutely impossible of improvement. The owner realising this consented to a closing order being made. The premises were accordingly vacated, and will shortly be demolished.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACT.

Continued improvement is observed in the condition of the workshops and other premises where persons are employed, as regards cleanliness, ventilation, absence of overcrowding and in other respects. This is in a great measure due to more efficient inspection and also to the fact that employers more fully recognise their responsibilities under the Factory and Workshops' Act. During the year 92 additional premises have been added to the number on the register made up as follows:—38 dressmakers, 18 laundries, and 36 miscellaneous premises, giving a total of 247 workshop and work places; 167 Laundries and 63 bakehouses, making a total of 477. These



have all been inspected from time to time and the appended table sets out in detail the results of these inspections. Out of the total number of premises only 5 were found to be overcrowded, 94 defects of various descriptions were discovered and abated. 132 informal or statutory notices were served.

#### WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES—

Number in District	...	...	...	...	247
Contraventions of F. & W. Act	...	...	...	...	52

#### LAUNDRIES—

Number in District	...	...	...	...	167
Contraventions of F. & W. Act	...	...	...	...	47

#### BAKEHOUSES—

Number in District	...	...	...	...	63
Contravention of F. & W. Act	...	...	...	...	34

Details of Inspections.		Dress.		Ldries.		Miscl.		Total.
Newly Discovered	...	38	...	18	...	36	...	92
Measured	...	35	...	23	...	8	...	66
Inspections	...	90	...	143	...	177	...	410
Re-Inspections	...	51	...	171	...	212	...	434
Overcrowded	...	2	...	3	...	—	...	5
Dirty Condition	...	13	...	44	...	37	...	94
Space Notices	...	36	...	49	...	8	...	93
Houses Visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Statute & Ins. Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Bakehouses	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	106
Do. Contravening Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Visits to Homes of Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

TABLE No. 20.

**Monthly Summary of Work under the Factory and  
Workshop's Act, 1901.**

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	January.	February.	March & April.	June.	July & August.	September.	Oct., Nov. & Dec.	TOTAL.
1.—Total number of premises visited... ..	145	113	90	153	136	58	95	790
Workshops and Workplaces—								
2.—Newly discovered and registered ... ..	11	14	24	14	9	6	14	92
3.—Workshops and Work-rooms measured... ..	6	7	9	9	17	6	12	66
4.—Workshops and Work-rooms, inspection of ...	60	57	54	100	31	35	60	397
5.—Workshops and Work-rooms, re-inspection of	85	56	36	53	105	23	35	393
6.—Workshops found to be overcrowded... ..	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
7.—Workshops found to be insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Workshops found to be in a dirty condition ...	6	9	13	25	13	15	13	94
9.—Workshops, Cards distributed showing number of persons permitted in each room ... ..	10	20	13	18	5	8	15	89
10.—Houses visited for inquiry at which no female hands were employed ...	6	6	13	16	6	5	4	56
11.—Statutory notices and written intimations issued	9	14	18	30	20	18	23	132
12.—Number of Bakehouses inspected ... ..	4	12	6	42	15	3	16	98
13.—Number of Bakehouses found contravening the Regulations ... ..	2	6	3	9	6	...	7	33

## UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

### SCHEDULE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATE.

*Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Section 101.*

The following requirements with regard to Underground Bakehouses were adopted by the Council as the standard to which Underground Bakehouses should conform before being certified by the Council as suitable for their purpose.

#### A.—CONSTRUCTION.

1.—No underground bakehouse shall be less than seven feet six inches in height throughout, measured from the floor vertically to the ceiling.

2.—No underground bakehouse shall have a cubic capacity clear of the oven of less than 1,500 feet.

3.—The floor shall be constructed of hard smooth, durable, and impervious material.

4.—The interior surface of the walls shall be constructed of a material which is hard, smooth, durable, and impermeable to damp, and where damp now penetrates such special means shall be taken to remedy as shall satisfy the District Council.

5.—The ceilings shall be even, impermeable to damp and dust, and durable.

6.—Means of access to every bakehouse shall be provided by means of a suitable and properly constructed staircase adequately lighted and ventilated. Any opening into the shop above must be suitably placed and constructed and so covered as to prevent the entrance of dust and dirt.

7.—Any drain passing underneath the bakehouse shall be gas and watertight. Where a bakehouse is subject to flooding from drains, sewers, etc., no certificate will be granted unless such special means of prevention shall have been taken as shall satisfy the District Council.

#### *B.*—LIGHT.

8.—The underground bakehouse shall be adequately lighted with daylight throughout, obtained by means which shall exclude the entrance of dust and dirt and the lighting maintained shall be such that an official copy of the Abstract of the Factory Act may ordinarily be read in the centre of such bakehouse, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.



Electric light is recommended; where not adopted incandescent gas lights shall be provided in number and situation sufficient to light properly all parts of the bakehouse—oven lights excepted.

*C.*—VENTILATION.

9.—The bakehouse shall be properly and effectually ventilated by permanent inlets and outlets, communicating directly with the open air, in such a way and at such a height above the street level (or ground adjoining) as to prevent the entrance into the bakehouse of dust and dirt. Where natural ventilation is not effective, or in the opinion of the District Council insufficient, ventilation by fans or other artificial means shall be provided.

*D.*—ALL OTHER RESPECTS.

10.—Dough troughs, and other furniture, or fittings (if any) shall be mounted on strong ball bearing castors, or wheels, so as to be readily moveable for cleansing purposes, or where fixed, shall be raised at least one foot from floor, and set sufficiently away from all walls, as to allow of access to all parts.

11.—No bakehouse shall be in direct communi-

cation with any coal or other cellar, nor with any washhouse ; nor with any room, unpaved yard, or area which may be a nuisance, or cause contamination by foul air, dust or dirt.

12.—Provision shall be made for the storage of flour elsewhere than in the bakehouse itself, in a dry, clean and well ventilated room.

13.—Suitable W.C. and lavatory accommodation shall be provided outside but within easy access of bakehouse.

The following table shows the result of the operation of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as applied to underground bakehouses in this District.

Number of Underground Bake-houses at the commencement of 1903.	Number rendered suitable and Certificate given.	Number closed unable to comply with regulation.	Number where new drains were provided.	Number where drains are outside of premises.	Number where Bakehouses were subject to flooding, and special precautions taken.	Number where additional or extended bulkhead lights were provided.	Number where additional ventilation is provided.	Number where the height was insufficient and ground had to be excavated.
27	25	2	15	9	12	18	25	15

The work and nature of the amendments made entailed a great deal of work on the part of the bakehouse Committee and the staff of the Public Health Department, but as a result a number of dark, gloomy dungeons have been transformed into light, well ventilated, clean, and wholesome work places in which bread can be baked without detriment to the health of the baker or impregnation of the bread with extraneous matters of a most undesirable character. There is no question that at the present time the average hygienic standard of the underground bakehouses throughout the district is higher than that of the above ground bakehouses. Great changes will be required with regard to these latter in order to bring them into a more sanitary condition, and it is hoped that this will be effected during the course of the next few months.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The following measures were taken in this district to carry out the provisions of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884. During the year 88

boats were inspected 30 of which were found to contravene the regulations, the remaining 58 complying with the requirements of the acts. The total number of infringements was 44, and of this number 26 have been remedied. Of the total number of complaint notes issued 16 have been returned signed by Inspectors of adjoining authorities as having been complied with. Of those outstanding, letters have in some cases been received stating that the boats were in dock, while some are still the occasion of correspondence. Owners of canal boats in many cases fail to recognise their obligations under the acts, and great difficulty is experienced in getting prompt attention in remedying the infringements complained of. One of the reasons urged for delay is the want of dock accommodation. The total number of persons inhabiting the boats was 77 men, 57 women, and 95 children, giving a total of 229. I am pleased to be able to report freedom from infectious disease of any kind among the persons inhabiting the boats.

The following table gives a summary of the work done and shows in detail the contraventions observed during the year:—



Total number of boats.	Inspected	....	...	88
„	„	Contravening Acts and regulations	...	31
„	„	Infringements...	...	44
„	„	Infringements remedied		26
„	„	Complaint notes issued		30
„	„	Complaint notes complied with	...	16
„	„	Absence of certificate, Act, '77, Section 3		7
„	„	Certificate not identifying owner with boat	... ..	3
„	„	Marking, Act '77, Sec. 3, Act 84, Reg. 7		5
„	„	Overcrowding Reg.	...	8
„	„	Females over 12	...	—
„	„	Painting	... ..	15
„	„	Ventilation	... ..	—
„	„	Dilapidations	... ..	11
„	„	No proper water vessel		1

#### PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Men, 77 ... Women 57 ... Children 95 ... Total 229

## INSPECTION OF THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of milkshops now on the Register is 109. Several new milkshops were opened during the year, and were registered under the Order. In a number of instances the businesses were discontinued, the premises no longer now being used as milkshops, so that the number on the Register is identical with that of last year.

Quite 60 per cent. of the milkshops in the district are ordinary shops, with no special accommodation either for the cleansing of utensils or the storage of milk. Eighteen notices were served and complied with, in most instances the principal cause of complaint being the dilapidated condition of the paving, where the cans and utensils are cleansed, owing to the heavy churns breaking the surface of the concrete. With a few exceptions the milk is received twice daily, in the majority of cases from one of the distributing agents. The bye-laws made by the old Local Board under the Order are largely obsolete, and it is necessary that new bye-laws should be made in order that this important trade should be regulated in accordance with elementary principles of sanitation.

TABLE No. 21.

## RESULT OF INSPECTIONS OF MILK SHOPS AND DAIRIES.

District.	Number of Milkshops in District.	Number Visited.	Number found registered.	Number found not registered.	Number found in good condition.	Number found in Unsatisfactory condition.	Number of Notices served.	Number of re-inspections made where notices served.	Number of Nuisances abated.
1	42	31	31	—	27	3	4	19	5
2	22	28	19	3	26	2	3	3	3
3	19	34	17	2	30	4	4	7	5
4	26	51	25	1	45	6	7	15	8
	109	144	92	6	128	15	18	44	21

## COAL, SMOKE, AND DUST NUISANCE.

A number of complaints received from residents in Harlesden of an intolerable nuisance arising from accumulations of dust and ashes led you to instruct me early in the year to report upon the matter. I reported as follows :—

The nuisance, of the existence of which there was abundant evidence in the considerable collections submitted to the Committee, was stated to have been of recent origin, having been observed only within the last few months. It was complained of chiefly in Harley Road, Minet Avenue, and the district immediately adjoining, and was alleged to originate in the Metropolitan Electric Supply Works, from whose chimneys in Acton Lane it was stated large quantities of dust were emitted.

On receiving your instructions to investigate the matter, I obtained twelve boxes each of a superficial area of one square yard. They were each six inches deep and were covered on the bottom with glazed American cloth, from which any accumulations could easily be removed without the risk of anything



being yielded by the box. These I had placed in the back gardens of houses at twelve different sites, in such a position that whatever was deposited in them from the atmosphere would be retained and be collected by the inspector at stated—usually twenty-four hourly—periods. The dust, or accumulations, as they were collected, were placed in large pill boxes, labelled and forwarded to me for examination.

The collecting boxes were planted out on February 17th in the following situations:—

- No. 1 at 61 Station Road.
- No. 2 at 89 Harley Road.
- No. 3 at 151 Harley Road.
- No. 4 at 86 Minet Avenue
- No. 5 at Anderson's Farm, Acton Lane.
- No. 6 at 29 Craven Road.
- No. 7 at 23 Nicoll Road.
- No. 8 at 26 Craven Park Road.
- No. 9 at Bank Buildings, High Street.
- No. 10 at 38 Harlesden Gardens.
- No. 11 at 18 West Ella Road.
- No. 12 at 187 High Street.

On February 25th Nos. 7, 10, 11, and 12 were removed respectively to

- No. 7A at 36 Nicoll Road.
- No. 10A at 21 Connaught Road.
- No. 11A at 10 Greenhill Road.
- No. 12A at 17 Acton Lane.

At no time was anything collected from  
No. 5 at Anderson's Farm.  
No. 6 at 29 Craven Road.  
No. 10 at 38 Harlesden Gardens.  
No. 12 at 187 High Street.

A succession of accidents or contaminations rendered useless for the purpose in view No. 10A at 21 Connaught Road, and No. 12A at 17 Acton Lane. Nos. 1 to 6 and 8 and 9 remained for purposes of observation from February 17th to March 9th—20 days. Nos. 7, 10, 11, and 12 = 8 days, and Nos. 7A, 10A, 11A, and 12A from February 25th to March 9th = 12 days. Each of the boxes was visited on 12 separate occasions, and the deposit, if any was present, collected and submitted to me. The annexed table shows the number of days respectively on which deposits were collected in the several boxes.

The bulk of the deposit presented the following characteristics. It consisted of small rough black amorphous carbonaceous particles, distributed among a much finer black powder.

The particles varied from microscopic dust to granules the size of a mustard seed. These particles

CHART NO. 4.—Graphic Representation of Dust Deposits in connection with the Dust Nuisances from the Chimneys at Acton Lane.

6 ● 1975<sup>Ft</sup>

8 ■ 2260<sup>Ft</sup>

11<sup>A</sup> ■ 1420<sup>Ft</sup>

7<sup>A</sup> ■ 1730<sup>Ft</sup>

7 ○ 1918<sup>Ft</sup>

9 ○ 2025<sup>Ft</sup>

10<sup>A</sup> ○ 1315<sup>Ft</sup>

3 ■ 623<sup>Ft</sup>

12<sup>A</sup> ○ 1122<sup>Ft</sup>

4 ■ 754<sup>Ft</sup>

2 ■ 880<sup>Ft</sup>

5 ● 775<sup>Ft</sup>

●● Chimnies

L. & N. W. RAILWAY

2353<sup>Ft</sup> ■  
1





TABLE No. 22.—SHOWING RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS OF DUST DEPOSITS IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
DUST NUISANCE FROM THE CHIMNEYS AT ACTON LANE.

No. of Box.	Situation of Box.				No. of feet from chimney.	No. of occasions on which deposits collected.	No. of days on which deposits examined	Total amount in grains collected.			Percentage to Total.		Mean Amount of such collection grains.	Mean daily deposit per square yard in grains.	Date.	Direction of Wind.
								Coarse.	Fine.	Total.	Coarse.	Fine.				
1	61 Station Road	...	...	2353	3	12	...	38	38	...	100	12·6	1·9 (20 days)	Feb. 14.	W.	
2	89 Harley Road	...	...	880	7	12	140	587	127	19·2	20·7	103·8	26·3 (20 days)	„ 18.	S.W.	
3	151 „ „	...	...	623	12	12	477	1096	1573	30·3	69·7	131	78·6 (20 days)	„ 19.	W. (S. in aft.)	
4	86 Minet Avenue	...	...	754	12	12	96	452	548	17·5	22·5	45·6	27·4 (90 days)	„ 20.	S.W.	
5	Anderson's Farm	...	...	775	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 21.	W.	
6	39 Craven Road	...	...	1975	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 22.	S.W. (W. in aft.)	
7	23 Nicoll Road	...	...	1918	2	7	*	3	3	...	...	...	...	„ 23.	W.	
8	26 Craven Park Road	...	...	2260	7	12	11	76	87	12·6	87·4	12·4	4·3 (70 days)	„ 24.	S.W.	
9	Bank Buildings, High Street	...	...	2025	3	10	*1	5	6	...	...	...	...	„ 25.	S.W.	
10	38 Harlesden Gardens	...	...	3065	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 26.	W.	
11	18 Westella Road	...	...	3100	2	7	*	5	6	...	...	...	...	„ 27.	S.W.	
12	187 High Street	...	...	3400	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 28.	N.W.	
7A	36 Nicoll Road	...	...	1915	5	5	8	67	75	10·6	89·3	15	6·2 (12 days)	Mar. 1.	S.W.	
10A	21 Connaught Road	...	...	1315	1	5	*	2	2	...	...	...	...	„ 2.	S. (W. in aft.)	
11A	10 Greenhill Road	...	...	1420	4	5	15	71	86	17·4	82·5	21·5	7·1 (12 days)	„ 3.	N.W.	
12A	17 Acton Lane	...	...	1122	1	5	*12	32	44	...	...	...	...	„ 4.	S.W. (N. in aft.)	
														„ 5.	W.	
														„ 6.	W.	
														„ 7.	S.W.	
														„ 8.	N.W.	
														„ 9.	S.W.	

\*Discarded on account of accidental contaminations, smallness of deposit, or other considerations.



under the microscope could be seen to be porous black irregularly rounded masses, and were in fact miniature cinders, the product of incomplete combustion of fine coal. All the samples presented to the eye and under the microscope the same characteristics, although those gathered from more remote centres showed a greater admixture with foreign matter. In all cases the deposit was mixed with debris manifestly of different origin, and consisting of animal hairs, of woody and other vegetable fibres, little bits of paper and dead leaves, granules of sand, quartz, and other siliceous matter, small fragments of clay and garden mould, and other extraneous substances. These were so far as practicable eliminated from the quantitative estimate, and in any case constituted a minor portion of the collections.

Before weighing, the contents of each pill box were placed on a fine sieve and the finer matter separated from the coarser and each weighed separately. The results are given in the appended table.

1. It will be observed that substantial deposits



were collected only at those points of observation which lay to the chimney in the direction of the prevailing winds.

2. That within the radius of the prevailing winds the nearer the chimney was approached the larger was the quantity of dust collected.

3. That no appreciable amount of dust was found at those sites of observation which lay beyond the range of direction of the prevailing winds, although one of these positions was nearer to the chimney than some where very large deposits were collected.

4. That the nearer the chimney the greater was the percentage of coarse to fine deposit, and conversely the more remote the greater was the percentage of fine dust.

In face of these facts it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a very serious nuisance exists in the neighbourhood of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Works. Large quantities of dust are being ejected into the atmosphere from the Acton Lane chimney or chimneys, impregnating the air and settling to leeward on everything in the neighbourhood.



Atmospheric dust is always inimical to health. The difference in degree of healthiness of town and country is largely one of purity of the air.

Respiratory diseases, by far the greatest of all causes of mortality, are unquestionably conditioned both in frequency and intensity upon the presence of injurious impurities in the air.

The dusty trades pay a heavy penalty in their high death-rate from pulmonary diseases, and phthisis finds its readiest victims in those whose occupations expose them most to the deadly influence of industrial dust.

Hard, sharp-edged, or pointed, irritating, and intrusive dust is the most dangerous, as is shown by the high mortality of tin miners, stonemasons, file cutters, potters, etc., and it is some small consolation to know that the Harlesden variety is not of this character. On the other hand, it is probably worse than the coal dust to which miners are exposed, since in its passage through the furnace it is hardened and roughened.

After an interview between the Council's Officers and the Company's Engineer, the Company undertook to abate, and did, in fact, mitigate the nuisance. But, with the mitigation of the dust nuisance, there was an aggravation of offence in the emission of black smoke from the Company's chimneys. Observations were, therefore, from time to time kept upon the chimneys, with the result that on three separate dates, viz., June 29th, August 26th, and Sept. 16th, black smoke was observed to be emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance.

Report was made to the Council, who authorised proceedings to be taken. The case was heard at the Harlesden Police Court on the 26th day of October, and adjourned until the 24th November. At the adjourned hearing a penalty of £5 was imposed, with twenty guineas costs, and an order made to abate and prevent recurrence.

Notice of appeal was given by the defendants.

### GIPSIES.

Much time has been spent in what for long appeared hopeless efforts to protect the district from

the danger to health and nuisance arising from gipsy encampments. In a thickly populated urban district like Willesden these continually recurring encampments are a constant menace to public health and decency. Under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, tents, and vans are included as houses, and the Council have been uniformly successful in the actions they have instituted against these nomads on the ground that they are unprovided with sanitary accommodation.

During the year 30 summonses were issued, and where served the magistrates have convicted, made an abatement order, and inflicted penalties ranging from 10s. to £4. Unfortunately by the time the proceedings have reached this stage the offending vagrants have disappeared, only to be replaced by others, or even the same, with a different name painted on an attached removable board. There is no doubt that the method adopted by the Council of dealing with the gipsy nuisance would succeed in its intention were it possible to follow up the offenders, but in order that this may be done it is necessary first that some system of registration similar to what pertains in the case of



canal boats should be instituted. Were legislation on the lines of the Canal Boats Acts applicable to gipsies throughout the country, and local powers granted to urban districts with localised populations above a minimum to be fixed, whereby gipsies were excluded from such localised area, it might be possible for these nomads to continue to live a life with which many people sympathise, without at the same time endangering the health of other communities.

### VACANT LAND.

Complaints of nuisance arising from offensive accumulation on vacant land are received from time to time. Having personally inspected these vacant spaces I reported to you as follows :—“ I found them in most instances to be littered with most noisome deposits, decayed carcases of cats and dogs, fish, shell fish, vegetable refuse, human excreta are very commonly present, and few plots, if any, are free from unsightly collections of old boots, paper, ashes, broken pots and pans, and other more or less innocuous refuse. Where the more gross collections abound there can be no doubt that the areas are most injurious to health as well as an offence against decency.



“ Children play among these rubbish heaps inhaling the dessicated excreta, etc., and the surrounding houses and adjoining streets have their atmosphere impregnated by the dried particles caught up by the wind and carried in the air as dust. The difficulty is effectually to abate the nuisance. So long as a vacant piece of land is readily available it is sure to be utilised in a manner of which these offensive accumulations are the evidence, and this can be prevented only by properly fencing in the vacant land.”

Since submitting this report the Council have secured powers in their Act of 1903, enabling the Council properly to fence in these plots when by reason of default on the part of the owners nuisance arises. This has I hope supplied an effectual remedy, and the existence of these unsightly and insanitary conditions will I have no doubt shortly be a thing of the past.

## SUMMARY OF WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A glance at the appended table, No. 23, will show the work dealt with by the Public Health Department

during the year. It will be seen that 2,459 premises were inspected, owing to complaints received from householders either verbally or by letter. 2,364 houses were inspected from house to house, and 2,411 re-inspection visits were made to ascertain if work of amendment was in progress. 7,944 visits were made to premises where works of amendment were in operation making a total of 15,178 visits made in respect of nuisances. The results of these inspections necessitated the service of 2,136 intimation notices and 351 statutory notices. As a result of investigations made on complaint or following the existence of infectious disease, 685 drains were tested and examined. Of this number 142 required to be entirely reconstructed and 254 required amendment or partial reconstruction, these together representing 57 per cent. of the total number of drains examined. Of the 142 drains newly laid 31 were constructed of iron. The adoption of iron drains is becoming more popular with builders and when it is more widely known that the cost of putting in an iron drain is very little if at all in excess of that of stoneware the use of the stronger and more durable drain will become general. The total number of infectious diseases



TABLE No. 23.--SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF WORK DURING THE YEAR 1903.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July and Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
<b>Inspection of Houses—</b>												
Number inspected on complaint, or in course of special enquiry ... ..	258	122	140	134	231	176	282	127	344	476	169	2459
Number inspected from house to house ... ..	214	184	202	274	326	270	292	202	276	124	...	2364
<b>Re-Inspection of Houses—</b>												
Number re-inspected during the month ending ... ..	330	129	212	178	208	224	400	232	117	143	238	2411
Number of visits to premises where works of amendment were in operation ... ..	502	654	574	809	890	678	1374	450	423	686	904	7944
Cases of Infectious disease visited ... ..	51	34	47	58	102	85	169	49	50	72	75	792
Number of special visits, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc. ...	...	132	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1357	1499
„ Infectious diseases re-visited... ..	24	191	11	27	38	41	56	21	27	38	46	348
„ „ „ removed ... ..	30	30	31	42	63	66	134	36	39	43	43	557
Number of rooms disinfected ... ..	75	70	54	67	100	106	197	46	40	54	81	890
Inspection of Dairies, Milkshops ... ..	11	4	5	11	9	6	30	2	10	11	10	109
„ Mews, Stables, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	190	205	465
„ Slaughter Houses ... ..	8	10	...	...	8	3	12	...	6	4	...	51
<b>Nuisances abated during the month ending—</b>												
Number of New Drains constructed ... ..	19	8	13	19	15	10	27	5	9	5	12	142
„ Drains amended... ..	26	13	23	27	35	20	50	2	14	25	17	252
„ Tested and examined ... ..	82	66	45	51	44	62	110	51	52	57	65	685
„ Nuisances of various descriptions abated ...	245	12	116	160	243	136	291	119	138	187	214	1861
Sanitary notices issued ... ..	89	131	140	204	171	254	429	147	255	197	119	2136
Statutory „ „ ... ..	24	23	16	37	23	11	39	36	55	36	51	351
Number of letters received ... ..	132	151	164	219	245	208	516	152	254	268	312	2621
„ „ written ... ..	141	164	123	154	185	144	338	113	241	274	424	2301
Summonses issued ... ..	...	...	...	18	2	1	...	...	1	14	...	36





Table No. 24.—SUMMARY OF SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS, 1903.

LOCALITY.	Cisterns uncovered.	Cisterns found dirty.	Rooms or Premises Dirty.	Roofs Defective.	Drains Defective.	Drains Choked.	Rain Water Pipes and Guttering Defective.	Soil and Vent. Pipes Defective.	Absence of or insufficient supply of Water to W.C.	Dilapidated Dust Bins.	Dilapidated Yard Paving.	Overcrowding.	Defective W.C.'s	Total number of Houses.
Hazeldean, Road ...	16	39	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	62
St. Thomas' Road ...	3	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	19
Denmark Road ...	3	3	14	6	...	...	5	...	2	2	2	...	...	39
Alpha Mews and Newton Place ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Windsor Road...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	55
Mayo Road ...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	100
Cooper Road ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	40
Meyrick Road...	3	3	5	3	1	...	3	1	2	...	4	...	...	44
Napier Road ...	12	19	10	1	1	1	11	8	6	3	1	...	3	40
Villiers Road ...	15	16	...	2	6	3	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	82
(1st portion)	13	3	5	5	2	...	2	7	3	8	2	...	...	56
High Street, Harlesden...	2	7	1	1	...	...	5	3	1	4	1	...	...	51
Heron Road ...	11	20	9	...	...	1	2	...	5	2	1	...	9	29
Denton Road ...	10	15	26	7	1	1	7	1	10	8	4	...	3	55
Victor Road ...	18	20	10	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	4	39
Bridge Road ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	36
Conley Road ...	...	6	17	6	7	1	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	14
Pembroke Place ...	...	17	20	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Boyer Road ...	...	10	1	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	80
Villiers Road ...	7	9	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	38
(2nd portion)	4	2	7	5	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	23
Westbury Road ...	6	10	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	21
Victor Road ...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	17
Taylor's Lane ...	11	23	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	105
Oak Road...	20	29	18	6	3	1	12	3	11	4	8	...	9	64
Churchill Road ...	5	3	10	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	11
Melville Road...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	41
Gordon Road ...	29	37	6	1	...	1	...	3	5	5	2	...	4	50
Bridge Street ...	5	11	6	5	...	...	3	1	4	2	7	...	4	44
Ravensworth Road ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	7
Shelley Road ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	63
Avenue Road ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Guildsboro Road ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	36
Sandringham Road ...	...	2	36	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	98
(1st portion)	17	96	81	15	3	8	6	1	24	6	9	...	12	...
Allington Road ...	14	25	3	2	...	3	2	2	4	1	...	...	2	70
Queen's Road ...	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	65
Sandringham Road ...	3	6	10	4	...	...	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	30
(2nd portion)	2	1	5	2	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	10
Denbigh Road...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Victoria Place...	32	55	24	14	9	2	4	3	6	...	9	6	6	66
Rupert Road ...	3	17	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	30
Neville Road ...	...	10	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
St. Margaret's Road ...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Holly Lane ...	3	17	6	2	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	6	6	66
Woodheyas Road ...	...	10	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Albert Gardens ...	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	87
Canterbury Terrace ...	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	18
Deacon Road ...	14	96	8	10	...	5	5	...	17	2	...	1	3	110
Mordaunt Road ...	25	64	59	1	...	...	3	...	10	7	5	...	1	50
Felixstowe Road ...	12	26	15	12	1	1	9	3	3	6	3	1	4	56
Albert Road ...	15	28	46	29	3	2	9	...	9	19	11	...	...	116
Greyhound Road ...	7	18	19	27	...	2	16	7	15	11	...	2	5	65
Total														2364



notified required 792 primary and 348 secondary visits of enquiry or instruction. 557 cases were removed to hospital. The total number of rooms disinfected was 890.

### SHOPS AND MARKET PLACES.

As in previous years, special attention has been given to shops and market places, especially on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings. It is satisfactory to note that there has been no occasion during the year for seizure of food unfit for human consumption, and during the last four years on only four occasions has food offered for sale been seized and condemned. A custom now generally followed by tradesmen in the event of their receiving a consignment of fish, rabbits, and other commodities of food in bad condition is to make application to the Public Health Department to have it inspected when if it is found upon inspection that the articles are unfit for human food, an order to that effect is given, and the articles are destroyed, the tradesman being recompensed for any loss by the vendor. During the year about 7 cwt. of fish has been thus destroyed.



## STAFF.

The staff of the Public Health Department consists of the Chief Inspector, five District Inspectors, a Lady Health Visitor, a senior and junior Clerk. During the year two of the District Inspectors resigned, two others being appointed to fill the vacancies. The appointment made by the Council of a Lady Health Visitor is a new departure, but one long past the experimental stage. The experience of other authorities and my own observations fully prove how invaluable are the services of Lady Inspectors.

Each year brings fresh increments of work to the department. The Factories and Workshops Acts, the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, the Employment of Children's Act, the Willesden District Council Act, the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, each bring their additions to the routine duties of the department, themselves increasing with the growth of the district. A re-organization of the department during the year, and the adoption of a card system of record making and keeping has economised consider-



ably the work of the staff and enabled the department to deal with an increasing volume of work without a proportionate increase in the personelle. I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and devotion which has everywhere characterised my staff in the discharge of their duties. I have in conclusion to tender them my warmest thanks for their conscientious work and loyal support during the year.

I have, gentlemen, the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BUTLER.

## TABLE No. 25.

## INSPECTIONS :—

Complaints received	...	...	...	942
Cases of infectious disease notified	...			862
Houses inspected from house to house	...			2364
Number of premises periodically inspected				625

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Total number of houses, premises, &c., inspected	...	...	...	...	4823
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Total number of re-inspections after notice or order	...	...	...	10,355
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Total number of inspections and re- inspections	...	...	...	...	15178
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## NOTICES :—

Letters written	...	...	...	...	2371
Letters received	...	...	...	...	2621
Cautionary notices given	...	...	...	...	2136
Statutory notices given	...	...	...	...	351
Summonses served	...	...	...	...	36
Abatement orders obtained	...	...	...	...	36

## DWELLING HOUSES :—

Closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	1
Demolished	...	...	...	...	0
Illegal underground dwellings vacated	...	...	...	...	0

## CANAL BOATS :—

Frequency or number of inspections	Weekly
Number of contraventions of regulations	31

## TABLE No. 26.

## SCHOOLS :—

Number in District...	...	...	...	29
Frequency or number of inspections	As required.			
Number amended	...	...	...	0

## WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES :—

Number in District...	...	...	...	247
Frequency or number of inspections	Periodically.			
Contravention of Factory and Work-				
shops Act	...	...	...	52

## LAUNDRIES :—

Number in District...	...	...	...	167
Frequency or number of inspections	Periodically.			
Contravention of Factory and Work-				
shops Act	...	...	...	47

## BAKEHOUSES :—

Number in District...	...	...	...	63
Frequency or number of inspections	Periodically.			
Contravention of Factory and Work-				
shops Act	...	...	...	34

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES :—

Number on Register	...	...	...	10
Frequency or number of inspections	Quarterly.			
Contravention of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	0

## COWSHEDS :—

Number on Register	...	...	...	6
Frequency or number of inspections	Yearly.			
Contravention of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	0

## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS:—

Number on Register	...	...	...	109
Frequency or number of inspections	Periodically			
Contravention of Bye-Laws	...	...		18

## UNSOUND FOOD:—

Animals seized	...	...	...	...	0
Articles and parcels condemned	...	...			7

## TABLE No. 27.

## DISINFECTION:—

Rooms fumigated by Council's employees					890
Cost of articles disinfected	£	s.	d.	}	£448 18 0
or destroyed ...	...	266	1 0		
Cost of disinfecting rooms		182	17 0		

## DUST:—

Dust bins repaired	...	...	...	...	31
New bins provided	...	...	...	...	62
Movable receptacles substituted for fixed					40
Periodical frequency of dust removals—					
House to house weekly.					
No. of complaints of non-removal received					139

## SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED:—

Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	13
Smoke	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...		18
Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water					4







TABLE No. 28.—Shewing incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTALS.		ACCOMMODATION FOR WILLESDEN.
	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	S. F.	Dip.	
All Souls' ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	488
Acton Lane (Harlesden Council)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	3	472
Buller Road (Council Temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	172
*Beethoven Street (Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chamberlayne Wood Road (Temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	260
Christ Church ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
*Child's Hill (Board)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dudding Hill (Council) ... ..	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	2	5	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	25	6	1250
Disraeli Road (Council Temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	190
*East Road... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gordon Memorial ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1234
Gibbons Road (Council)...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	1218
Holy Trinity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	546
Harlesden (Roman Catholic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	132
Keble Memorial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	13	1	620
Kilburn (Roman Catholic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	285
Kensal Rise (Council) ... ..	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	3	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	4	1450
*Kenmont Gardens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Leopold Road (Council) ... ..	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	28	2	1250
Lower Place (Council Temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	440
Methodist Mission ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Neasden National ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	274
*Netherwood Street (Board)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Princess Frederica ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	14	3	1556
Pound Lane (Council) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	8	1278
*Queen's Park College ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
*St. John's, Kilburn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	789
*St. Augustine's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1200
St. Mary's, Willesden ... ..	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	863
St. Andrew's ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	3	4	6	5	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	16	995
*St. John's, Kensal Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	195
Salusbury Road (Council)	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	12	3	1260
Stonebridge (Council) ... ..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	13	5	1240
*St. Peter's, Chippenham Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
*St. Luke's, Paddington ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	450
*St. Peter's, Cricklewood...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tubbs Road (Council Temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	140
*Wilberforce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	1	...

\* Schools out of District attended by Willesden Children.





TABLE No. 29.—Abstract of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases investigated during the month ended December 31st, 1903.

PROVIDED SCHOOLS.				DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES.										TOTAL NUMBER OF ENQUIRIES.		
					Notified from School.	Visited as Notified.	Suffering as Notified.	Cold, etc., not as Notified.	Contacts not Suffering.	In same House not Notified.	Isolated.	Doctor in Attendance.	Wrong Address not traced.	No Entry.		Recovered.	Died.
Buller Road	...	...	...	Ringworm	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Dudding Hill	...	...	...	Measles	205	55	27	7	21	25	34	37	4	3	15	1	87
				Whooping Cough	13	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gibbons Road	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	2	...	4
Kensal Rise	...	...	...	Measles	7	7	2	...	5	1	3	3	...	...	2	...	22
				Chicken Pox	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	
				Mumps	10	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Leopold Road	...	...	...	Ringworm	8	7	6	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	25
				Measles	33	12	3	...	9	11	11	7	2	...	5	...	
				Measles	22	22	8	...	14	4	1	7	2	...	2	...	
Lower Place	...	...	...	Whooping Cough	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
				Chicken Pox	21	16	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				Ophthalmia	36	26	7	...	19	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
				Scabies	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
				Verminous Heads	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pound Lane	...	...	...	Ringworm	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	146
				Measles	106	98	28	16	54	41	41	33	7	2	14	1	
				Measles	25	20	11	2	5	4	12	9	...	2	...	...	
Salisbury Road	...	...	...	Whooping Cough	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	32
				Croup	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
				Ringworm	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stonebridge	...	...	...	Measles	103	42	32	4	6	32	46	54	2	...	28	3	82
				Chicken Pox	5	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
				Ringworm	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tubbs Road	...	...	...	Measles	6	4	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	5
				Whooping Cough	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
				Ringworm	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
					623	338	150	34	142	128	164	168	19	7	71	5	485





TABLE No. 30.—Abstract of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases investigated during the month ended December 31st, 1903.

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.		DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES											TOTAL NUMBER OF ENQUIRIES.	
NAME OF SCHOOL.			Notified from School.	Visited as Notified.	Suffering as Notified.	Cold, etc., not as Notified.	Contacts not Suffering.	In same House not Notified.	Isolated.	Doctor in Attendance.	Wrong Address not traced.	No Entry.	Recovered.		Died.
Gordon Memorial ... ..	{	Measles	60	60	16	5	39	15	17	20	4	2	4	...	85
		Eczema	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Ringworm	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Whooping Cough	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Harlesden (Roman Catholic) ... ..		Measles	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Trinity ... ..	{	Measles	65	38	23	...	15	31	34	37	3	2	10	1	83
		Mumps	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Ophthalmia	5	5	5	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Ringworm	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Keble Memorial ... ..		Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Princess Frederica ... ..	{	Measles	13	8	5	3	...	7	6	6	...	...	6	...	21
		Mumps	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Ringworm	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Measles	71	21	16	...	5	15	17	25	4	4	10	1	
St. Andrew's ... ..	{	Whooping Cough	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42
		Chicken Pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Measles	79	39	17	7	15	21	9	20	4	2	2	...	
		Ringworm	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. John's ... ..	{	Mumps	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
		Chicken Pox	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Measles	26	14	2	...	12	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	
		Measles	4	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Willesden Scholars attending Schools beyond Willesden:—															
Wilberforce ... ..		Measles	9	2	2	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
St. Augustine's... ..		Measles	19	9	2	...	7	7	5	7	...	...	3	...	16
			372	213	104	16	93	114	93	124	16	10	38	3	343





# THE HYGIENIC CONTROL OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

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## SPECIAL REPORT.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I could wish that in instructing me to report on the Hygienic control of Schools, a longer period than the interim between two meetings of your Committee had been granted me. The importance of the subject is such, however, that while a longer preparation is desirable, its urgency at a time when the Council is assuming the responsibilities of the Educational Authority, is justification for the avoidance of delay.

1. There is an advantage in having one authority responsible alike for health and education. The two responsibilities are co-ordinated in the one authority, and their relative importance cannot fail to be borne in mind. The highest endowment which can be bestowed upon the future citizens of the State is health; the next in importance is education. It is obviously an economic waste—to put it on no higher a ground—to provide an educational equipment of the most efficient order, *qua* education, if it be purchased at the cost or even in default of a sound physical constitution such as will permit of the educational advantages being reaped. There is in fact an

identity of interest in the hygienic and educational welfare of the scholars, an interest which it is now the solicitude as equally it is the responsibility of the one authority to foster.

2. In what directions and by what measures is the attainment of this end to be promoted? In endeavouring to answer I have had regard to the implicit duties of my office as well as to the Statutory powers granted me, and the departmental regulations imposed by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. I have been guided also by the recommendations of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, passed by that body in view of the administrative changes introduced by the Education Act of 1902. They are as follows :—

- (a) That the hygienic control of public elementary and of other public schools should devolve on the Medical Officer of Health of the District.
- (b) That the Medical Officer of Health, or a Medical Practitioner acting under him, should be given entry and power to examine scholars on the same lines as laid down in the Eccles Corporation Act.
- (c) That the standard of cubic space in all schools should be raised to the maximum at present existing.
- (d) That a standard of purity of air in schools would be of great assistance.
- (e) That schools claiming grants should be required to produce a detailed report from the Medical Officer of

Health, as to their sanitary condition on a form approved, showing that they are in a sanitary condition.

- (f) That the Medical Officer of Health should be required to record the action taken by his department in regard to schools, and to forward annually to the Board of Education such portions of his Report as relate to this subject.
- (g) That the Board of Education should secure a skilled medical adviser to co-ordinate the sanitary regulation of schools, and to organise a code of preventive measures applicable to schools.
- (h) That school teachers should be instructed to notify to the Medical Officer of Health the occurrence of cases of alleged or of suspected infectious disease, and to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the sanitary authority. That it should further be obligatory on school teachers to carry out the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health as to the exclusion of suspected cases of infectious illness, subject to an appeal to the Board of Education.

3. I have the honour to submit to you the following suggestions and draft scheme for your approval or amendment. I may be permitted to add that I have endeavoured to make the scheme as workable as possible by consultation with such of the school managers, head masters, attendance officers, and others as I have been able to interview in the time at my disposal.

## CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

4. This is a matter of the first importance the carrying out of which must primarily devolve upon the Public Health department. For administrative purposes infectious diseases must be divided into two classes, (1) those which are notifiable and (2) those which are not.

### I. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

5. These are Diphtheria, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Membranous Croup, and Erysipelas.

#### PROCEDURE.

6. On receipt of the notification of the occurrence of a notifiable disease the procedure I should recommend would be very much what is existing practice, viz., (a) Enquiry at the house where the case occurs. (b) Isolation of the patient and warning to parents not to permit other children in house to attend school until after the expiry of a period at least one day in excess of the maximum incubative period of the disease, dating from the day on which the premises were disinfected. (c) Notification of the school or schools attended by inmates in the house. (d) Notification of schools of the fact and date of disinfection of premises. (e) Where patient is a scholar and is removed to hospital, notification of schools by Medical Superintendent, of fact of discharge and approximate date for re-admission of such cases to school. (f) Re-admission of other cases on certificate of medical attendant that patient is free from infection. (g) Keeping by Medical Officer of Health of School Spot Chart, showing distribution of infectious cases according to schools.



## II. NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

7. These are: Measles, Whooping Cough, German Measles, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Tuberculosis, Influenza, Epidemic Diarrhœa, Ringworm, Scabies, Ophthalmia, and Verminous Heads.

8. The only information of the existence of these diseases which reaches the Medical Officer of Health comes either through the death returns or through notification by the teachers themselves.

9. Until recently by operation of 101\* of the Code a systematic, though in many respects defective, notification of these diseases was received from the teachers. By the abolition of the Epidemic Grant in March of this year information derived through this most useful channel has largely ceased to be forthcoming.

### PROCEDURE.

10. (a) The Head Master of any School or any Attendance Officer on becoming aware of the existence among any of the scholars of any non-notifiable communicable disease, to exclude the scholar and notify\* forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health the name and address of the scholar alleged or suspected of suffering from the disease, and the reason for exclusion. (b) The Medical Officer of Health to cause enquiry to be made into all such cases. (c) To insist on isolation of the cases so far as is practicable. (d) Warn

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\* Where proximity to the Council's or public telephone station permitted, notification through this channel would facilitate that promptitude so desirable in dealing with infectious disease.

parents not to permit other children in house to attend school until after the expiry of a period at least one day in excess of the maximum incubative period of the disease, dating from the day on which the premises were disinfected. (e) Notify school of the fact and date of disinfection. (f) Medical Officer of Health to supply each Master and Attendance Officer with forms for notification, and such data as are necessary for an intelligent understanding of the procedure adopted to check the spread of infection. A teacher cannot be expected to make a diagnosis of infectious disease, but certain well marked symptoms, details of which to be supplied by the Medical Officer of Health, may well raise suspicion in the mind of a teacher that a child is suffering from one or other of the infectious diseases. In such cases the child should be immediately sent home under the charge of some responsible person and notification of the facts made to the Medical Officer of Health.

11. The whole of the work involved in the control of infectious disease need not make serious encroachment on the teacher's time. When reduced to system, and proper printed forms requiring only the filling in of particular details are supplied, regular and prompt returns can readily be made, and will go far not only to prevent the spread of infectious disease, but to economise most materially the school time of the children who by these measures are preserved from attack.

## EYESIGHT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

12. Much attention of late years has been devoted to this subject, but not nearly sufficient having regard to the importance which attaches to it.

13. It has been found that more than half the children attending town schools suffer from serious refractive errors of the eye. These are due to faulty shape of the eyeball, producing the hypermetropic, myopic or astigmatic eye. These deviations from the normal shape of the eye give rise to defective vision, eye-strain, headache, squint, and in the more aggravated forms even to loss of sight. They aggravate if they do not originate many of the forms of functional nervous disorder; they interfere most seriously with the application of the scholar to his work, and are in many instances accountable for wrongful charges of stupidity where the sole fault is an undetected deformity of the eye giving rise to pain and discomfort which it is naturally sought to avoid.

14. These results may all be described as preventable by the timely discovery and correction of the errors made by means of appropriate glasses.

15. Sir G. W. Kekewich, in a circular to the managers and teachers of Urban Elementary Schools (Circular 456 of the New Code), states that “it is desirable that every school should be furnished with a set of printed letters of proper proportions and of graduated sizes, technically known as test types, *and that by means of these the vision of every child should be tested upon admission*, and again at any future time if any suspicion of imperfection should arise concerning it. . . . Sufficient testing for school purposes may be accomplished by a teacher in five minutes; and whenever vision falls below the normal standard, or whenever small print is instinctively brought very near the eyes, the parents should be advised to take the child to an ophthalmic hospital or to a surgeon.”



16. I recommend that such a system be introduced into the Council's Schools, and that it be an instruction of the Council to the teachers to test the vision under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, of all the scholars attending Public Elementary Schools.

## PHYSIQUE AND GENERAL HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

17. It is difficult, from a public health standpoint to exaggerate the importance of careful observation of the physique and health of the growing child. The great army of physical inefficients might be immeasurably reduced by systematic attention to the physical progress of the scholars.

18. Children should be healthier, in better condition, more fit at the end of a term than at the beginning, for education should be all round. If it be not so, it is but a maiming of character, and to be sound it must have regard to the harmonious development of the whole body. There is no more certain way of estimating physical progress or decline in children than that of systematic weighing and measuring. The weight of a healthy child is a progressively increasing one.

19. Children should be weighed at the school at least three or four times a year, and oftener where suspicion of decline suggests it, and a record should be kept of the result. The causes of physical deterioration in scholars are for the most part controllable, whether they be found in the schools or without. But first it is necessary to know who are the



children whom these preventable conditions are depriving of that health and physique which are the prime essentials of useful citizenship. They can be discovered with a tolerable approach to certainty, by the simple process of weighing and measuring. Every school should be provided with weighing and measuring machines—strong, delicate and effective instruments can be had at a small cost—and it should be an instruction to teachers systematically to take and record the weight and height of each scholar. The entries should be made on a card together with those relating to vision, hearing, illness, age and the standard or class in the school to which the scholar has attained.

20. The attention of the Medical Officer of Health should be directed to physically backward scholars, and with him should rest the responsibility of investigating, and so far as practicable removing the conditions adversely influencing the health and physical progress of the child. The cards from all the schools should at the end of each year be collected by the Medical Officer of Health, analysed, and tabulated, and a return made to the Council of the results disclosed.

21. Such an organization, as I have sketched, would yield a vast amount of useful information which could not fail to be of immense value to the Council in many directions. But this would be incidental to the direct advantage in the facilities it would afford of dealing by means of the machinery of the Public Health Department with the discoverable causes of ill-health known to affect particular scholars attending public elementary schools. The operation of weighing and measuring a scholar would occupy but a few minutes and

as, in practice, it would be performed by the class teacher, the number of children weighed by any particular teacher would be limited, and the time absorbed practically negligible.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

22. The systematic inspection of all buildings used as public elementary schools is called for as a matter of the merest prudence. In no other buildings are sanitary defects of such moment as in those which shelter some hundreds of children for many hours of each day. Each inmate is by age and the fact of aggregation the more likely to suffer from the evils which attach to insanitary buildings, and the multiplication of these risks is so great that the systematic inspection of schools is of the first importance. This should be a specific duty of the Public Health department on the one hand, and on the other the Head Master or Mistress should immediately intimate to the Medical Officer of Health the existence of any nuisance or insanitary condition of school premises which may come to their knowledge.

23. The hygienic condition of each public elementary school should further be the subject of report to the Council at least once in each year.

24. As already stated I have endeavoured to submit a simple and practical scheme such as will disturb to the least degree existing organization. I am conscious of many omissions on what may be considered matters of the first importance in the hygienic control of schools. The medical supervision of the health of school teachers,

the medical examination of defective\*, backward, weakly, or truant children, the medical examination of such special sense organs as the eye and ear, the direct personal supervision by the physician of the general health of the child, the early discovery by personal systematic medical examination of the existence of incipient disease in the scholars, the nice adjustment of the hours of exercise and study to the physical and mental capabilities of particular scholars, which only the skilled physician can properly determine; these and other desirable fields of work requiring the systematised co-operation of the general and special practitioner acting under the authority of the Council, are an elaboration of detail which the future may permit. But to attempt a scheme so ambitious at the initiation of the effort would, I am convinced, be a mistake. The perfection of system for the care of the health of school children *may* come. What I have endeavoured is a simple scheme which shall introduce order and system into a branch of public health administration, the importance of which is now being widely recognised.

I have, Gentlemen, the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BUTLER.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

\* The medical supervision and particular education of mentally defective children are, I believe, provided for under a scheme of the late School Board.

MARTIN & SON,



211 HIGH ROAD, KILBURN, N.W.  
AND AT MARYLEBONE.